The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s., 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIII. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1848. | No 3466 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf.

REDUCED FARES—
CABIN, *including Provisions*.. £5.
STEERAGE, *ditto ditto*..... £2. 10663

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX, steamer, will leave for the above district on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at eight P.M.

Kellick's Wharf, June 27. 10689

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.

THE fine new schooner ROSE OF EDEN will leave for the above River on Saturday, 1st July. For freight or passage enquire on board, at the Union Wharf. 10750

LINE OF PACKETS FOR MORETON BAY.

THE BRIGANTINE CHAMPION clears at the Customs THIS DAY, and will sail on Thursday morning.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments this evening. For freight or passage apply to

T. C. THOMAS AND CO., Moreton Bay Packet Office, Albion Wharf.

10753

FOR MORETON BAY.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE favourite Schooner WILLIAM, 90 tons burthen, Andrew Steele, master, is daily expected, and will be despatched immediately on her arrival, full or not full.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES COOK.

Circular Quay, June 28. 10779

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine first-class Schooner WANDERER, 150 tons burthen, is now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES COOK.

Circular Quay, June 28. 10778

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine new schooner PETREL, Thomas Gibson, master, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10426 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE FINE BRIG PALMYRA, Captain Lindsay, will have quick despatch.

For passage only, having excellent accommodation, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10076

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE DORSET is now taking in cargo at Kellie's Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WALSH, on board; or to

JOUBERT AND MURPHY
June 26. 10611

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

THE well-known clipper PHANTOM, 250 tons, Captain H. T. Fox, will have quick despatch. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, with spacious stern cabin for ladies. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10483

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE FINE BRIG HERO, burthen per register 162 tons, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Tregurtha; or to

10683 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE well-known brig EMMA, W. Osborne, master, hourly expected, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10751 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND,

THE BRIGANTINE SPEC, 170 tons, Henry Burns, master, is now receiving cargo, and will sail positively on Thursday next, weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
10525 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine new Brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Wm Pilfold, Commander, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port, from whence, should sufficient inducement offer, she will proceed to OTAGO. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

M. JOSEPH.
10699 390, George-street.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE A1 Schooner ANTARES, 150 tons, Captain Kyle, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents,
An Apprentice Wanted. 10670

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE A1 British built brig SALACIA, 296 tons O.M., G. Webster, commander.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board; or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
15th June. 10077

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class British built barque MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLASS, 579 tons register, David Henderson, commander.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL;
or,
9693 ROBERT HOW AND CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO CALCUTTA.

THE ROYAL SAXON, Captain Charlesworth, may be expected in July, and will immediately fit up for horses for the above port. The capacity and ventilation of this vessel are well known, and affords a most desirable opportunity.

The Saxon will probably return to the colony from Calcutta, thus affording a speedy return for the proceeds of the stock shipped.

The horses will be under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Thomson.

For further particulars apply to

R. TOWNS.
Towns's Wharf, June 27. 10752

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,

THE THETIS (under charter,) will be despatched for the above port, with horses, on the 30th proximo; there are (25) twenty-five stalls vacant.

The horses shipped in this vessel will be under the superintendence of Mr Plaistowe.

Has excellent accommodations for passengers and will carry a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to Captain Cass, or to

9706 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.
A CHARTERED SHIP.

THE FINE SHIP HYDERABAD, 816 tons, Frederick Augustus Castle, master, being under positive engagement, will sail for the above port on the 5th August next. Has room for a few horses, and most superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain CASTLE, on board, or to

GEORGE THORNTON,
10738 Custom House.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 teak-built ship CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, 700 tons register, Christopher Nelson, commander, will positively sail, full or not full, on the 1st July.

This vessel has but one stern and two side cabins disengaged, and will carry but a limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers; early application for passage is therefore requested.

The City of Poonah carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, from the hours of eleven to two o'clock on each day, or to

9598 BOYD AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class ship JANE CATHERINE, W. Wilson, Commander, now loading at the Circular Wharf, will sail positively on the 1st of July.

For light freight and passage apply to

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.
June 15. 10.081

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class fast sailing Ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander. This ship having a portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in all August, and from her excellent cabin accommodations, and well-known sailing qualities, offers great inducement to passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Tucker; or to

10199 TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
POST OFFICE PACKET FOR JULY.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, Commander.

Has two cabins disengaged, and will sail 1st July.

Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
June 24. 700, George-street. 10635

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class Brig LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, Charles Mills, master, has nearly all her dead weight on board, and will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY MOORE,
June 27. Miller's Point. 10757

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fine colonial barque FANNY FISHER, 239 tons register, Charles Harrold, commander, now landing her inward cargo at Queen's Wharf, will be ready for sea as soon as discharged.

For freight or other particulars apply to Captain Harrold, on board; or to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depot,
Corner of King and George streets.
June 27. 10706

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 British-built brig SYREN, G. T. Guilbert, master, 177 tons register. Apply to

RAMSAY AND CO.,
Hunter-street.
June 27. 10735

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE Fine new Brig JULIA PERCY, 101 tons register, launched at Portland Bay in August last, built of the best materials, and well found in stores, carries a large cargo, and is admirably adapted for carrying stock; is now lying in the stream, off Moore's Wharf. For further particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point. 10671

PARRAMATTA DISTRICT HOSPITAL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of Management of the above Institution (under cover addressed to the Secretary) until Thursday, 29th instant, at noon, from parties willing to furnish the undermentioned supplies, in such quantities as may be required during the next six months, commencing the 1st of July, viz:—

Bread, 1st quality,	at per lb.	Milk, at per pint	
Vegetables	,, ,, ,,	Vegetables, at	,,
Rice	,, ,, ,,	Bottled Port Wine,	at per dozen
Salt	,, ,, ,,	Straw for bedding,	at per 100 lbs.
Tea	,, ,, ,,	Fire-wood,	ditto ditto
Sugar	,, ,, ,,	Sperm Oil,	at per gallon, imperial
Maize Meal	,, ,, ,,	Common Oil,	ditto ditto
Arrow-root	,, ,, ,,	The conditions, mode of delivery, &c., will be same as those under which the Government supplies are furnished, and will be strictly adhered to.	
Sago	,, ,, ,,		
Pearl Barley	,, ,, ,,		
Oatmeal	,, ,, ,,		
Yellow Soap	,, ,, ,,		
Mould Candles	,, ,, ,,		
Dip ditto	,, ,, ,,		

Tenders will be received at the same time for

MEDICINES,

the particulars, quantities, and descriptions of which (with any other information) may be known by applying to

S. PHILLIPS,
Honorary Secretary.
Parramatta, June 23. 9/106

MR. HORNCASTLE'S Entertainment School of Arts, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 28th instant.

PROGRAMME:—

PART 1ST.

1. Varra, aria Italiano. 2. Spread thy light Wings. 3. Jenny Lind's Ratapian. 4. Farewell to the Mountain. 5. The Bonnie Lass. 6. The May Pole. 7. Cinderella Parody.

PART 2ND.

1. Verichein Vogelein, German. 2. The Dead shall arise. 3 Old Noah. 4. Women. 5. Carnival of Venice. 6. Aria Legere. 7. My Arab Steed.

N.B.—No money taken at the door.

Tickets, one shilling each, may be had at Messrs. Ford's, George-street; Mr. Aldis, George-street; Mr. Moffitt's, Pitt-street; Mr. Emanuel, Hunter-street; Mr. Mountcastle, Market-street; and of Mr. Hill, at the School of Arts.

VIVAT REGINA. 10662

FIRE ASSURANCE,
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Alliance

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

Capital, FIVE MILLIONS *sterling*.

PRESIDENTS.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir M. Montefiore, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, jun., Esq.	Louis Lucas, Esq.
G. H. Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.	A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Geo. R. Dawson.	Oswald Smith, Esq.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.	H. M. Thornton, Esq.
James P. Howard, Esq.	Melvil Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—James Cook, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are instructed to announce to the public that the Company have resumed the transaction (through them) of *Fire Assurance business in this Colony*, lately carried on by a Board of Directors.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS.
FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	12 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to a shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction	15 0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra will be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	15 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	17 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	20 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	22 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazarded will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MILL.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full rate.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

THACKER AND CO.,
Agents.

Fort-street, Sydney, June 1, 1848.

*NOTE.—Policies now in existence effected through the late Board of Directors, may be renewed through the Agents. 9961

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in conformity with the 71st clause of the Deed of Settlement, a call of eleven pounds ten shillings per share on the shares in the above-mentioned Bank has been this day made, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Commercial Bank, George-street, Sydney, on or before Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1848.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.
Sydney, May 26. 9040

REV. DR. LANG'S TESTIMONIAL FUND.

A SOIRÉE, the proceeds of which are to be handed over to the Treasurers of the above Fund, will be held in the Scots Church, Church-hill, on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th proximo, tickets of admission to which may be obtained of—

Mr. James Stewart, Woolpack Inn, Cattle Market; Mr. J. S. Murray, draper, and Mr. John Thompson, saddler, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Hugh Brodie and Mr. Archibald Craig, builders, and Mr. James Small, baker, Bathurst-street; Mr. Forrester, watchmaker; Mr. Malcom, clothier; Mr P. N. Russell, iron foundry; Mr. George Macdonald, seedsman, and Mr. Stirling and Mr. Gaunson, grocers, and Mr. James Gillispie, George-street; Mr. Robert Watson, grocer, Cumberland-street; and of Mr. Donald Macpherson, Session Clerk, Scots Church School-house. 10176

THE SYDNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:
Michael Metcalfe, Esq., *Chairman*.
George Thorne, Esq., *Dep. Chairman*.
M. C. O'Connell, Esq. | T. S. Mort, Esq.
T. W. Smart, Esq. | Thos. Woolley, Esq.
George Croft, Esq.

TRUSTEES;
John Campbell, Esq. | Charles Kemp, Esq.
M. C. O'Connell, Esq. | Robert Tooth, Esq.

THE DIRECTORS having entered into a contract for the purchase of upwards of ten acres of eligible land at Camperdown, which it is intended shall be immediately fenced in, and prepared for interments, HEREBY NOTIFY that the holders of original certificates for shares will be entitled to the selection of a site for a vault or grave, to be appropriated to the exclusive use of the proprietor as a burial place, subject to the provisions of the deed of settlement.

THE SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that a deposit of two pounds and ten shillings per share is now due, and that the same is required to be paid to the credit of the Company with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, on or before the 10th of July next.

Applications for the unappropriated *shares* may be made to the undersigned, at 470, George-street, Sydney.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES LOWE,
Hon. Secretary.
June 22, 1848. 10536

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

No. 48-215.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 27th June, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sections of the permanent levels of William, Clarence, and Abercrombie streets, as recommended by the Improvement Committee of the City Council, are now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor for inspection by the public, and will so remain for three weeks from this date, after which they will be submitted to the Council for approval.

JOHN RAE
10743 Town Clerk.

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE classes of the above institution will re-open on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at nine o'clock A.M.

D. PATTERSON.
Head Master's House, July 23. 10642

SCHOLASTIC.

THE Rev. C. WOODWARD, B.C.L., removed from Ultimo, to Elizabeth-street, near Lyons's Terrace, will resume the duties of his Establishment on the 3rd July.

EVENING PRIVATE TUITION for Young Gentlemen left school, or engaged daily, and wishing to advance their studies.

Terms for Boarders, Daily, and Evening Pupils, on application. 10268

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

MR. LAUGHTON begs to intimate that his pupils will reassemble after the winter vacation on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, at nine A.M. The course of instruction extends to the preparation of young gentlemen for the universities, or for entering upon professional studies in the colony.

The French language is taught by Mons. VIRVILLE; Drawing, by Mr. R. TULLOH.

Two young gentlemen, from ten to fourteen years of age, can be received into Mr. Laughton's family as boarders.

Mr. Laughton devotes his evenings as usual, to the private instruction of SENIOR PUPILS in the Classical Languages, &c.

Cards of terms may be had on application at Mr. Laughton's residence, No. 1, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons'-terrace.

June 24. 10615

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ALDINE HOUSE, PARRAMATTA,
BY MR. J. MILLS.

TERMS:
Under ten years of age.. £24 per annum.
Above ten ..... 28 ditto.
Washing included.

The classes of this establishment will resume their studies on Monday, July 10.

There are vacancies for two additional pupils as boarders. 10784

BATHURST BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

THE CHARGES are, for Cattle 5s. per head, Sheep 6d. per ditto.

Casks supplied at Bathurst prices.

Cattle and Sheep bought.

The highest price given for Tallow, Hides, and Sheepskins, by the proprietor,

JOSEPH SIMMONS,
10606 Bathurst.

BATHURST.

THE FACT BEING NOW ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL CLASSES OF BUYERS THAT

SIMMONS'S

GENERAL STORES at Bathurst, Carcoar, and Canowindra, are the cheapest

DEPOTS

out of Sydney, it becomes only necessary to remind settlers, dealers, storekeepers, and private buyers, that a constant supply is always kept of every article in the GROCERY, SLOP, LINEN-DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AND WINE AND SPIRIT TRADES, &c.

The amount of business done at the above stores fully showing the benefits resulting from a determination to sell

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE OF PROFIT!

The proprietor wishes particularly to draw the attention of those settlers who are in the habit of sending to Sydney for their supplies, to an inspection of his stock and list of prices, when he feels assured they will fully agree with the opinions of those who now take their yearly supplies from him, that a saving may be effected of

AT LEAST TWENTY PER CENT!

FINE AND SECONDS FLOUR (WARRANTED) AT MILL PRICES.

. The highest prices given (in cash) for every description of colonial produce.

JOSEPH SIMMONS'S
Wholesale and Retail Cheap General Stores,
Next to Mr. Rotton's, Victoria Inn,
10607 Bathurst.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING.

J. HITCHENS notifies his arrival in Sydney with a complete Electro-Plating Apparatus—the only process by which the restoration of worn out plated goods can be effected, being thereby rendered equal to new, at a trifling cost. German-silver ware electro-plated retains the colour of sterling silver.

Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, or any philosophical apparatus made or repaired.

Old plate cleaned and repaired.

York-street,
10733 Opposite the Methodist Chapel.

KANGAROO SKINS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

A prime lot of Van Diemen's Land Kangaroo Skins, dressed in Sydney, in lots to suit purchasers.

9381 EDW. W LAYTON AND CO.

COARSE PACKING SALT, for sale by

S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
9921 Macquarie-place.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MRS. PERKINS wishing to sell the few Velvet Bonnets she has on hand, and also to use up the small quantity of material remaining, has this day made a reduction in her prices of 25 per cent.

MRS. PERKINS,
467, George-street.
June 28. 10759

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. HOBSON begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Sydney, that she has recently arrived from London, and has brought with her an extensive and varied stock of goods personally selected from the *first London and Parisian Houses*, and she flatters herself that on the inspection, it will prove to be the best and most fashionable ever imported into this colony. A portion of which comprises—baby linen, ladies' ready made linen, juvenile clothing of every description, purse slides and tassels, steel and other beads, perfumery, hair brushes, Berlin wools, and patterns in great variety, embroidery and purse silks, &c. Her establishment at 4, Hunter-street, will be opened on Thursday, the 29th instant. 10755

TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE END OF JUNE.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL
CLASSES.
GREAT SALE
OF
DRAPERY, SLOPS, AND FANCY GOODS.

DAVID JONES AND CO. have the honour to inform their numerous connexions and the public at large that they have made a very great REDUCTION from the price of all their remaining AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK, with a view to ensure its immediate disposal, and to make room for the very extensive purchases which their friends in London are making both in the English and Foreign Markets for the spring and summer seasons.

Wholesale buyers in town and country, families, hotel-keepers, and the public generally, are again reminded that *a large portion* of their general stock is now selling at a positive reduction of 30 per cent., the proprietors being determined to clear it all off previous to the 1st July.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
PALETOTS, VISITES, MANTLES, &c.
JUST OPENED.

The ladies' paletot. The very latest novelty, having received the most distinguished and general patronage. Its elegance and simplicity, combined with its great novelty, have rendered it the perfection of the season.

INDIA, FRENCH, AND BRITISH SHAWLS.

Particular attention is claimed to a superb lot of India, French, and British shawls—articles for which this establishment has long been pre-eminently noted; the whole having been bought at a period of great pressure in the money market, on terms extremely advantageous, the proprietors are enabled to offer them at a little more than half the manufacturer's cost.

TARTAN SATIN DRESSES,
AND
BALL AND EVENING ROBES, TUNICS, &c., &c.

A few of these rich tartan dresses remaining, which will be offered at the reduced prices of 40s. and 50s.

Six hundred (600) cheap robes and tunics, suitable for young ladies, with a great variety of choice sashribbons, very cheap.

George-street,
9930 Opposite the Post Office.

ON FRIDAY NEXT.
THE 30TH JUNE.
THE GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
AT THE
BEE HIVE
WILL TAKE PLACE.
MARVELLOUS BARGAINS ARE OFFERED PRIOR TO THAT EVENT

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON and Brother are holding out every inducement to private purchasers to come and secure the benefits to be derived from purchasing, before the sale, as after that they will (owing to the present state of the market), have to pay much higher prices at any other establishment.

The premises will be

CLOSED

on Friday next, the day of the sale—for particulars of which, see the Auctioneer's advertisement.

The old terms—

CASH AND NO ABATEMENT.

10,638

FRENCH MERINOS
FURS
SHOES
FLOWERS, &c.

JUST opened by the undersigned, one case assorted colours

REAL FRENCH MERINOS,

really a first-rate article.

ONE CASE FURS,

Consisting of—

Ermine, lynx, and real sable BOAS, MUFFS, and TIPPETS, SWANSDOWN TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Several trunks of Homan and Hernes's BEST BOOTS AND SHOES, containing,—

Ladies' lasting, Spanish, patent leather, and cashmere boots.

Ladies' lasting, patent leather, Spanish, and French kid opera shoes.

Ladies' carpet and Venetian slippers.

All sizes in children's boots and shoes, in the above materials.

Two cases British and French cap and bonnet flowers

Dress and bonnet caps

Plain and fancy Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets

Rich, watered silk and satin visêtes.

&c., &c.

GEORGE CHISHOLM,
8114 252, Pitt-street.

EX CANTON.

A. FOSS has received a choice assortment of GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS from one of the first houses in London, viz.:—Æth. Rect., STRYCHNINE in Chrystals, Calomel, Ext. Coloc. Co., Pil. Hydrarg., CHLOROFORM, OL. MENTH., Pip. Ang. and Ext., Battley's Liq. Opii Sedat., TURKEY OPIUM, Potass, Iodid. Iodine, Vermilion, Sp. Æth., Nitros, Ol. Lavend., Ang. and Ext., Ol. Cubebæ, Croton, Carui, Anisi, Cassia, &c. OTTO DE ROSE, Pulv. and Sem. Lini, Pill, Chip, and Seidlitz Boxes, Ferri, Ammon., Citras, &c., &c., &c., &c.

313, Pitt-street North.
June 23. 10606

KANGAROO SKINS.
EX SHAMROCK.

TWO CASES, just landed, heavy and good finish, at reduced prices.

S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Reiby Cottage,
10702 Near Post Office.

NOW LANDING, ex Spec, from Calcutta, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Rice, best Patna
Rum, 14 to 30 o.p.
Twine
Canvas, country, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Coir mats, in bales of sizes
Gunny bags, jail and chicken
Gunny cloth
Chatney, and curry powder

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
June 17. Campbell's Wharf. 10149

P. J. CREAGH,
GROCER, AND TEA DEALER,
296, PITT STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

BEGS to return his best thanks to his friends, old customers, and the public generally, for the patronage they have favoured him with while in business in Pitt-street, and to acquaint them that he has re-commenced business in the above House, opposite his former one, with an extensive and well selected stock of Groceries, including Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, and every article required in a

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

of the very best quality; and which having bought with cash, he will sell at the lowest prices possible.

June 27. 10749

PINE APPLES.

JUST LANDED, a prime lot of the above fruit, from the German settlement at Moreton Bay, in lots to suit purchasers.

S. HEBBLEWHITE,
10758 Near Post Office.

LIVE EMUS FOR SALE.

EMUS, Kangaroos, Porcupines, and every description of Australian birds, at

JAMES PALMER,
10744 Taxidermist, 11, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.

Bass's E.I. pale ale
Wood and Co.'s London stout
Three-bushel sacks
Fine Irish linen
Kangaroo skins
Manila cigars, Nos. 3s. and 4s.
Copper rod, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-16
Copper rings, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-16
Manila patent cordage
Fine Samarang coffee,
Sugar-candy.

TEAS.

Hysonskin and Congou
Congou in 10 and 30 catty boxes
Souchong and hyson.

SUGARS.

China—white and brown
Manila, sun-dried Pampanga.

10359 THACKER AND CO.

ON SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned.—

Hysonskin tea, in chests and half-chests
Congou, in chests and half-chests
Souchong, in half-chests and boxes
Pekoe flavoured ditto
Hyson Pekoe, in half-chests
Chulan Pekoe ditto
Gunpowder, in boxes
Imperial ditto
Flowery Pekoe ditto
Scented caper ditto
Siam sugar
China sugar of various qualities
Manila sugars, clayed Pampanga, Misamis, Zebu, Ylo Ylo, and Taal
Manila coffee, in small mats
No. 3 and 4 superior Manila cigars, in boxes and half-boxes
Black pepper
Wool-lashing, of sizes
An invoice of beads of large sizes, for the Island trade.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
May 26. 9005

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Brandy, W. I. rum
Marsala (Woodhouse's), in hogsheads and quarters
Sicilian wine, in quarters
Soda ash, 53 per cent., washing soda
Paints and colours, varnish, assorted
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
Chance, Brothers, and Co.'s window glass, 12 x 10 to 40 x 30
Seaming twine, and shop twine
Moleskins, cantoons, and corduroys
Liverpool and dairy salt
Hams, arrowroot, decanters, &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
10742 Charlotte-place.

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE undersigned begs to inform settlers, merchants, owners, and captains of vessels and others interested in the shipment of live stock from Newcastle, that he is prepared to fit up vessels for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, at the shortes notice and at reasonable prices.

2326 S. KEMP.

BARK.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Wattle Bark for tanning, in small or large quantities, at liberal prices.

Parties having bark for sale at a distance, will please state by post quantity, and cash price delivered here.

JOHN WATSON,
Yass Steam Mills.
June 10. 10122

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER'S BUSINESS.

TO be disposed of, upon liberal terms, a Wholesale and Retail Grocer's Business, which has been long established. Apply to

JOHN HART,
General Agent and Broker,
No 133, King-street.

The same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10748

MONEY TO LEND.

£750 TO LEND upon any description of approved security. This amount, either in small sums or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, at a reasonable rate of interest. Apply to

JOHN HART,
General Agent and Broker,
No. 133, King street.

The same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10746

£500.—MURRY AND EDWARDS can advance the above sum on City Security, at 8 per cent.

10780 No. 12, Wentworth-place.

CLARENCE RIVER.

NOTICE.—Captain Wiseman, of the steamer Phœnix, is appointed agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the above district. The subscribers there are respectfully requested to pay their accounts forthwith to Captain W., who is furnished with the customary receipt, bearing the signature of the proprietors.

10732 KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

NOTICES of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, must be authenticated and paid for as advertisements, or they will not be inserted.

£1200 WANTED, for Three Years. Re-payment to be secured on City Property, yielding a rental of £290 per annum. 10737

£1200.—REQUIRED immediately, the above sum on City Security. The property first-rate, yielding a rental of £300 and upwards per annum.

MURRY AND EDWARDS,
10781 No. 12, Wentworth-place.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas Atkell, of Charlton, Campbell's River, Bathurst, are requested to pay the same to the undersigned,

SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES M'PHILLAMY,
Executors.

And all claims against the above estate to be presented immediately to the above-named Executors. 10338

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle their accounts as early as possible, and whose receipt alone will be a sufficient discharge.

E. S. HILL.
June 27. 10741

ST. LEONARD'S ROAD.

TENDERS will be received on Monday, the 3rd July next, from persons willing to undertake certain work in opening the road through a portion of the township of St. Leonard's, North Shore.

A detail of the required work may be seen at the constable's, opposite Humphries' store. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to specify the period in which the work will be completed, and to be addressed to COLONEL BARNEY, St. Leonard's.

St. Leonard's, June 23. 10528

FAT BULLOCKS.

WANTED for Salting, Cattle of prime quality, for which the best prices will be given. Apply to

WM. DRAKE,
10766 Dickson's Mills.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A respectable and well educated youth wanted, as an apprentice to the business of chemist and druggist, by JOHN ROW, Medical Hall, 93, King-street. A premium required. 10621

WANTED, a Man to Cook, and make himself generally useful, a character is required. Inquire at Captain ASHMORE'S, Kent-street North. 10764

WANTED, a laundress: apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Petty's Hotel, Church-hill. 10760

WANTED, a middle-aged person as Housemaid, and to do the washing for a small family: respectable references as to character, for sobriety, &c., required. Apply to Mrs. ARMSTRONG, Hunter and Castlereagh streets. 10740

REQUIRED an in-door Servant, who must have good testimonials as to ability and character. Apply at the Colonial Treasury, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 1 o'clock P.M. 10736

WANTED, by a person lately arrived from Germany, who has been accustomed to the wine-making, vine-dressing, coopering, and the making brandy from the refuse of the grapes, a situation in the above line. He has been engaged in the wine-making in Germany for upwards of 30 years, and can produce good testimonials as to his capability. Address letters to B. B., *Herald* Office, which will be immediately attended to. 10734

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen from the door of the Red Lion public-house, Pitt-street, last evening about six o'clock, one horse, saddle, and bridle. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HORSE:—

Colour black, about fifteen hands one inch in height, rising seven years old, branded TJ under the saddle on the near side, and M under the mane on the off side.

S. STEVENSON, Butcher,
10726 Surry Hills.

MEMORANDA.

LOST, a Cheque, drawn by the Honorable Lewis Hope on the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, for the sum of seven pounds, in favour of John Hill or bearer, dated 1st or 2nd June instant.

£7 C. P. BENDER.

T.N.—Payment having been stopped at the Bank.

June 16. 10618

BOARD AND LODGING.—Accommodation can be given to one or two gentlemen in a respectable family, or the rooms will be let exclusive of board; the situation is one of the most healthy in the city. Apply at No. 2, Cole's Buildings, Argyle-street. Terms moderate. 10753

BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO LET, a spacious Shop, situated in George-street, (nearly opposite the Barrack Gate,) with good dry cellarage, and stabling if required, at present occupied by a wine merchant. Early possession can be given. Apply to

B. S. LLOYD,
10646 489, George-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, a Public-house, in one of the most leading streets in Sydney, the going in to which is a mere nothing in comparison with the profits to be derived. The rent is very reasonable, and to any industrious and attentive couple cannot fail to realise a rapid fortune.

ALSO,

Another House, the present occupier leaving it solely on account of ill-health; the weekly taking has never been less than £25. Rent low, and coming-in a mere nothing, and in the wool season there are, at times, as many as forty teams putting up at it Apply to

JOHN HART,
General Agent and Broker,
133, King-street.

The same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10745

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, a Baker's Shop and Business, in a first-rate situation. For particulars apply to

JOHN HART,
General Agent and Broker,
No. 133, King-street.

The same premises as the *Sydney Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 10747

TO LET, opposite the Market, in York-street, the family house and stores lately occupied by Mr. L. Iredale. Possession can be given on the 10th July next. Apply on the premises to J. B. JONES. 8766

TO BE LET, the Dwelling-house and Premises, No. 321, Castlereagh-street North. Apply at the Office of Mr. MORNEAD, O'Connell-street. 10544

TO LET, the Public-house well-known as Shipman's Hotel, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets; the bar fittings, &c., which are of a superior order, to be taken at a fair valuation. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises. Possession can be given on the 1st of July. 10571

BALMAIN.—A handsome Villa Residence, in every way suitable for a respect

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 27.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Captain Digney, H.E.I.C.S., two children and two servants, Mr. L. Macalister, Dr. Eckford, Mrs. Slater, Mr. Peck, and Mary Ann Longley.

June 27.—Victoria, barque, 384 tons, Captain Linnington, for Manila and China. Passengers—Mrs. Linnington and daughter, Mr. Moses, and Mr. Uriosta.

June 27.—Ann Bates, barque, 378 tons, Captain Slaughter, for Guam, in ballast.

June 27.—Richard and William, brig, 163 tons, Captain Brigstock, for Timor, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

June 27.—Sir Edward Paget, barque, 482 tons, Captain Barclay, for Hobart Town, with Government stores. Passengers — Colonel Despard, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Despard, Dr. Dawson (Deputy Inspector of Hospitals), Mrs. Dawson and two servants, Majors Smyly and Reed, Lieutenant de Winton, Mrs. de Winton and servant, Ensigns Austin and Despard, Adjutant P. Johnstone, Dr. Galbraith, Miss Rushworth, four sergeants, seven drummers, and one hundred and seventy-eight rank and file of the 99th Regiment, with twenty-eight women and forty-six children.

June 27.—Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Plant, for Port Nicholson.

June 27.—Regia, brig, 181 tons, Captain Johnson, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. Asher, Mr. Moore, Lieutenant Paul, and four rank and file of the 65th Regiment, with one woman.

June 27.—Harvest, American barque, 295 tons, Captain Bowen, for the South Sea Fishery.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Josephine, for London; Bee, and Despatch, for Port Nicholson; Sir Edward Paget, and Lady Franklin, for Hobart Town; Will Watch, for Portland Bay and Port Fairy; Canmore and Harvest, for the South Sea Fishery.

TO-MORROW.—Regia, for Port Nicholson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 27.—Defiance, 15, Mackenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 bushels maize; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, from Shell Harbour, with 225 bushels wheat, 1 ton bark, 23 bushels barley, 10 kegs butter; Neptune, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 8 casks oranges, 9000 shingles; Rosalind, 15, Ringland, from the Moruya River, with 12 tons potatoes; Black Swan, 18, Maine, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Jane Ann, 16, Laurence, from Broulee, with 19 tons potatoes; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 7 bales wool, 96 bundles sheepskins, 23 casks tallow, 5 tierces beef, 2 tierces tongues, 470 bushels grain, 57 trusses hay, 1 pocket hops, 66 bags bran, 60 pigs, 10 kegs butter, 2 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 27.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Shepherdess, 38, Walters, for Broulee, with sundries; Flora, 16, Grimwood, for the Bellinger River, with sundries; Rosalind, 15, Ringland, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Neptune, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, for Shell Harbour, with sundries; Maria Prudence, 27, Doyle, for Wollongong, with sundries; Swan, 18, Maine, for Newcastle, in ballast; Jane Ann, 16, Laurence, for Broulee, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

June 27.—Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Plant, for Port Nicholson: 23 head of cattle, 700 sheep, M. E. Murnin.

June 27.—Harvest, American barque, 295 tons, Captain Bowen, for the South Sea Fishery: 1100 barrels black and 47 barrels sperm oil, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Despatch, this day, at noon; and by the Regia, this evening, at six.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Sir Edward Paget, this day, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Maukin, to-morrow evening, at six.

The ship Hyderabad has been chartered to proceed to Madras, with a number of passengers and horses, and will positively sail on the 5th August.

The schooner John and Charlotte having been put up to public auction by Mr. Mort, yesterday, Captain Sturgeon became the purchaser of the same, for the sum of £800.

The Equestrian sailed from Gravesend for Plymouth on the 25th February, to take in emigrants for Sydney.

The barque Tasmania having been launched from the slip yesterday afternoon, will immediately commence loading for London.

The Sophia (wreck) which has been grounded for the last five days on the bar at the mouth of the Yarra, was yesterday evening towed over by two steamers and brought up to the Queen's Wharf, where she now lies supported by lighters, her deck is just on a level with the water, and has partially broken up, which, as she is also dismantled, gives her a deplorable appearance. Her unloading will commence to-morrow preparatory to putting her on Captain Cole's slip. A quantity of her cargo has been washed out of her, but to what extent is not at present known.—*Port Phillip Patriot, June 20.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
28	WEDNESDAY	7 6	4 54	6 51	7 13

New Moon, 23 m. past 8 A.M., July 1.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE LATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In October last, assuming that the Legislative Council, then prorogued, had probably sat for the last time, we in some measure anticipated the task which did not properly devolve upon us until yesterday week, when that body was formally dissolved. We must therefore say a few "more last words," and sing our requiem anew.

The *labours* of the late Council can be adequately appreciated by those only who have read the debates, and the bills introduced, and the reports brought up; and even the reading of these will not convey a complete impression of the time and toil they cost, unless the reader should have had some insight into the actual details of legislative work. But since those details do not admit of description, and since but few of our readers can have waded through the mass of letter-press referred to, we must be content to furnish such a summary of the Council's labours as can be derived from general enumerations.

And first, as to the number of their *working days*. Though they existed only five years, they held six sessions. Elected in the middle of 1843, they entered upon their duties on the 1st of August in that year.

	Days.
The maiden session closed on the 28th December, having occupied ..	86
The second opened on the 5th of March, 1844, and closed on the 30th December, having occupied.....	95
The third opened on the 29th of July, 1845, and closed on the 13th November, having occupied	61
The fourth opened on the 12th of May, 1846, and closed on the 31st October, having occupied	50
The fifth opened on the 4th May, 1847, and closed on the 2nd October, having occupied	84
The sixth and last opened on the 21st March, 1848, and closed on the 20th June, having occupied	48
Making an aggregate of public sittings of.....	424

Next, as to the number of *Bills* brought in. The total number introduced, from first to last, was 252

Of which there were assented to by the GOVERNOR in the name and on behalf of HER MAJESTY.....	157	
Reserved for HER MAJESTY's pleasure	10	
Disallowed	5	
Otherwise disposed of	80	
		252

The total number *passed* by the Council was, therefore, 172; and it surely speaks well for the loyalty and good sense of its members, that of this large number *only five* were not assented to by the representatives of the Crown, and ten reserved, under standing instructions, for the special consideration of the Home Government.

Then again as to their labours in the Committee Rooms. These may be estimated, roughly, by the number of Reports brought up and printed; which we find to have been as follows:—

In the session of—

1843	there were printed	13 Reports.
1844	.....	19 ditto.
1845	.....	21 ditto.
1846	.....	6 ditto.
1847	.....	11 ditto.
1848	.....	4 ditto.
	Total ..	74

Now, bearing in mind that the Council was composed of no more than six-and-thirty members, we think these enumerations leave no doubt as to the fact, that in point of *industry*, at least, the country has no cause to complain of its first experiment in representative legislation; but that, on the contrary, has good reason to pronounce the experiment successful.

As to the *merits* of the laws enacted and reports brought up, they are still more praiseworthy than the amount of business despatched. Many of the ordinances added to our statute book during the last five years are monuments of legislative wisdom, of which we and our children may be proud. Only a *local* legislature could have conceived and framed them, for only a *local* legislature could have perfectly understood what our local requirements were, and how they were to be met. The Imperial Parliament, with all its talent, its experience, and its official sources of information, would have been unequal to the task which has been so admirably performed by our own representatives.

Amongst the seventy-four Reports of Select Committees now standing in our public archives, not a few are as honorable to the zeal, diligence, and ability of our first elective Council, as the best of its enactments. These elab rate volumes embrace almost every imaginable subject connected with the polity, resources, and exigences of the colony. They furnish ample data for our future statesmen and historians, for they constitute a repository of important facts, collected from a variety of trustworthy sources, and arranged with consummate judgment. Coupled with the multitudinous returns supplied from executive departments, they form, for the periods over which they extend, a *colonial encyclopædia*, authenticated by the stamp of authority.

And when to these visible fruits of their handiwork we add the remembrance of the many long and eloquent debates which arose within the Council Chamber during the six sessions, and of which the journal has done its best to record faithful reports, we may accord to our late representatives, without scruple, the praise of having discharged the duties confided to them in a manner creditable to themselves, advantageous to their constituents, and honourable to the colony.

Exceptions might, it is true, be singled out, both as to individual members and individual proceedings; but we are speaking of the body as a whole, and of the general results of its five years' labour. Of exceptions we do not at this time wish to speak; and yet a sense of duty to our country compels us to notice one instance in which we think the late Council laid themselves open to censure. We allude to their silence on the subject of Earl GREY's threatened interference with the rights of the franchise. *Silence*, indeed, is scarcely the proper word; for the conduct we complain of was a wilful stifling of the voice of patriotism. On one point, the Council, like their fellow-colonists out of doors, were *unanimous*—that the noble lord's proposed transfer of the franchise from the constituencies to the municipal councils would be fatal to our constitutional liberties, and to the purity and efficiency of our local legislation. But with this cardinal point were connected some questions comparatively unimportant; and because honorable members could not think alike on these non-essentials, they deliberately abandoned the fundamental principle concerning which they thought and felt as one man! This was the most grievous of all their faults, and the more to be lamented as having occurred so near the termination of their labours.

We conclude, however, with a renewed expression of the wish, that the constituencies may be as fortunate in their choice of members at the approaching election as they were at the last—that the Council to be returned in 1848 may have as few faults and as many virtues as the Council returned in 1843.

THE problem has, more than once, in one shape or other, been put: To find employment for the young such as will encourage the importation of families of mixed ages and sexes. It is chiefly with regard to the middle district of New South Wales that a solution of this proposition is desiderated. The northern and southern portions of the province have probably different resources: the former may in due time become a supplier of many tropical productions, the latter seems to be strongly verging towards cereal agriculture. In the middle region there are large tracts of land and long periods of weather which puzzle the industriously inclined inhabitant what to do with.

"*In medio tutissimus*" is a rule that holds not in Australia. The two last seasons in particular have cast discredit on it. Within one hundred miles round Sydney to the north, west, and south, and particularly within the county of Cumberland, populous with working families, mixed nearly in the natural proportions of ages and sexes, there has been little or no reward for agricultural cares; and it would seem that, except in a few favoured situations, labour and money bestowed on that description of industry are expended in vain. It is much therefore to be wished that we could supersede common tillage in the middle district by something more suited to the soil and climate.

The data for the solving of this problem are: Land fit for any description of arboriculture; climate, ditto (for trees will flourish in droughts in which superficial field-crops will perish); and the summers of France, Italy, and Palestine. Passing over two or three obvious steps in the reasoning, we reach the result in wines, fruits, silk. And why not? What man has done man may do: that at least is an undeniable truism. Of the former two products however it is not required that we should now speak. The business of wine making is fairly embarked in, and the drying of fruit will at some time naturally follow. Silk claims a little of our present attention. Indeed we think it is the nick of time. The various trifling untutored and experimental efforts made to grow the mulberry and to produce raw silk, may now be brought to the desired consummation, under the management of a gentleman who has not to learn tentatively the arts of cultivating the plant, of tending the insect, or of preparing the commodity for market. The best plant is in the colony, there is also a good worm though rather small, but it may be capable of increase by proper treatment, at any rate a better can easily be got. But tuition is required, and especially in the reeling of the silk, and in the construction and management of filatures These Mr. BRUZEVILLE proposes to introduce

The quantity of raw, waste, and thrown silks imported into Britain, has, during the last thirty years, increased gradually from 1,475,589 lbs. in 1815, to 6,085,633 lbs. in 1844. Is it unreasonable to hope that New South Wales should participate in this trade? That her inhabitants will readily join in the endeavour to establish the first works requisite for setting it agoing? During the long period above mentioned the price has not fallen, the use of the article having kept pace with the supply; so that, if the cultivation of this production can be shown to be profitable at the present prices, there can be no doubt of its continuing so.

In order that the season for planting (which is now and will continue about six weeks) may not be lost, Mr. BRUZEVILLE has been engaged for the last two or three days in endeavouring to organize an association for the object above stated. The calculations and other exertions necessary have so occupied his time that he has been unable to favour us with the letters on the subject which he promised us. We are glad to understand that many persons have expressed themselves favourable to his proposals.

THE writs for the elections were issued by the GOVERNOR yesterday; the polling takes place on different days between the 26th July and the 2nd August. The writs are all made returnable on the same day, the 8th of August.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LETTER from the Registrar-General, to the Colonial Secretary.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 3rd June, 1848.

Sir,—When the consideration of the estimate for this department was before the Legislative Council, the several remarks made as to the manner in which my office was conducted, induces me to offer some explanations for your information as to the working of the present establishment; as also to show the difference of the present mode of registration, and when this office was connected with the Supreme Court.

In the first place as to the registration of deeds. The present mode of registry is by leaving an examined copy of the deed signed by some or one of the parties; this copy is sworn as being a true copy, and as to the signature on the copy being in the handwriting of one of the parties; the original deed is produced and particular care is necessary to see that the deed is not signed by a marksman; if thus signed to see that a proper attestation is to the deed signed by a judge, magistrate, or solicitor (not being the party who prepared the deed;) the copy is then numbered, and a receipt is endorsed thereon, stating the hour, day, &c., and from whom received; a receipt is also written on the original deed, stating the hour, day, month, year, from whom received, by whom verified, and the number and book, all at full length; these copies have then to be indexed, stating the names of the mortgagors, or sellers, the mortgagees, or purchasers, the number, and a short description of the property thereby affected; the copies are then filed and subsequently bound into volumes.

The former mode of registration was by a printed memorial containing the mere particulars of the deed, such as the dates, the parties, the consideration and the nature of the instrument, and the description of the property; the affidavit then in use was printed on these memorials, and was always the same; consequently some eight or ten were frequently sworn at once. These memorials were required by the Act of Council to be signed by one of the parties to the deed; this was sometimes omitted, being the error of the attorney by whom the deed was registered, and not of the registrar for the time being; this error cannot now occur, as the party verifying the copy has to identify the signature on the copy to which he swears; the memorials were then received by the clerks, who gave printed receipts for the memorials; the original deed was not produced; there was some slight alteration made in the time of Wm. Macpherson, Esq., as Registrar; the memorials were then printed on parchment, and the deeds were produced and the receipts were written on the original deeds; these memorials were subsequently indexed; this indexing was then a matter of little labour, as the different particulars were arranged under the different heads; it is now necessary, in many instances, to read through the greater part of the deed, to ascertain the relative situation in which the parties stand, and the property affected, and require particular attention; the deeds are not nor ever have been indexed doubly, that is, in separate books for sellers and purchasers, neither do I consider this necessary, nor do I remember more than one or two applications having been made for such an index; the information always required is whether an intending seller or mortgagor has previously incumbered his property, and this information can always be ascertained by the present mode of indexing.

There are a few errors in the old registrations, such as the dates given by the memorials varying from the date of the deed to which the memorial referred; and the omissions of the signatures to some of the memorials; these are however errors of the attorneys or their clerks, for it was impossible, and still is impossible, for the Registrar to know whether the memorial or copy is correct; the natural conclusion is, that if the memorial or copy is sworn as being correct, that it is so; should it afterwards prove that there is some slight variance between the original and the copy, the blame is with the person verifying the copy.

In the second place as to the enrolment of grants; this duty has always been nearly the same; printed books have been, and still are, received from your office; the grants when first received, are indexed in a general index stating grantee's name, county, or town, quantity, when received, and when forwarded to the Surveyor-General; they are, as opportunity offers, entered in the books, the entries are subsequently examined with the grants, the grants are then endorsed, stating date of enrolment, the book, page, &c., the date of the enrolment is now also endorsed on the entry of each grant; this was omitted until the establishment of a separate office; the grants are then forwarded to the Surveyor-General.

In regard to the returns of marriages, baptisms, and burials. I think it will be perceived from the accompanying returns and from the fact that since the establishment of this office upwards of sixty letters, besides printed circulars, have been addressed to the various ministers relating solely to their returns, and that I have continually furnished all the ministers with printed forms, on which to make their returns, that the Registrar-General has done all that lies in his power to get these returns in a perfect and regular state;—it is however impossible under the present laws for the Registrar-General to compel the various ministers to make their returns regularly; the various Acts require that the ministers should make their returns within thirty days after the solemnization, and the Registrar-General cannot know when a minister 200 or 300 miles from Sydney solemnizes a marriage. I would, therefore, suggest that a short Act should be passed authorising the Registrar-General to enforce a regular quarterly return of marriages, baptisms, and burials, and if these returns are not regularly sent, the Registrar or some other officer should have power to enforce a penalty.

It will be seen by the accompanying return that during the ten years, from 1834 to 1843, inclusive, and the four years of the Roman Catholic returns, 1840 to 1843, the total number received from these denominations, was 14,699, and that during the four years of the Registrar-General's Office, 1844 to 1847 inclusive, the number registered from the same churches was 14,912, being 213 more in four years than registered in ten years previously.

By the Act 5 William IV., No. 2, clauses 3 and 4, passed 4th July, 1834, the ministers of the Roman Catholic Church are required to transmit a duplicate of every marriage solemnized, and a certificate of every baptism and burial, with all convenient speed to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, but it appears from the records of this office, that although the registration of the Roman Catholic marriages commenced in the year 1834, there is not a single baptism or burial registered until the year 1840, and those were the baptisms and burials of the respective years in which they were registered; how this neglect occurred I am unable to state, I have pointed out the neglect to the Vicar-General but have never yet succeeded in getting the omission supplied. It is evident from the numerous communications, and from the number of marriages, &c., that have been registered since the establishment of the office of Registrar-General, that I have done the utmost to compel the regular registration.

Allusion was made as to the defects in the registration of deeds; I can however state that whatever may have been the imperfections of the former registrations, not one of the records received since the separation of this office from the Supreme Court has been proved to be defective.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM CARTER,
Registrar-General.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c.

Total number of Presbyterian Baptisms Registered, from 1834 to 1843, inclusive	10 years...	4812
Ditto ditto, Marriages, same period ...	10 years...	1881
Ditto ditto, Burials, same period	10 years...	1165
Total Presbyterian		7861
Total number of Roman Catholic Baptisms Registered, from 1840 to 1843, inclusive	4 years...	3094
Ditto ditto, Marriages, from 1834 to 1843, inclusive.....	10 years...	2494
Ditto ditto, Burials, from 1840 to 1843, inclusive	4 years...	1250
Total Roman Catholic		6838
General Total		14,699
Total number of Presbyterian Baptisms Registered, from 1844 to 1847, inclusive	4 years ...	2216
Ditto Ditto, Marriages, same period	4 years ...	1362
Ditto Ditto, Burials, same period...	4 years ...	670
Total Presbyterian.....		4248
Total number of Roman Catholic Baptisms Registered, from 1844 to 1847, inclusive	4 years ...	7018
Ditto Ditto, Marriages, same period	4 years ...	1227
Ditto Ditto, Burials, same period...	4 years ...	1719
Total Roman Catholic.....		9964
General Total		14,912

REPORT FROM THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Appointed by a Resolution of the Council on the 22nd March, 1848.

THE report which the Select Committee of the Library presented to your honorable Council on the conclusion of the last session, and which was laid upon the table of the house on the 20th of September, 1847, contained a statement of the proceedings of the Committee with reference to the purchase of books in England.

Your committee have now to report, that the books contained in the order which was transmitted to Mr. Richardson of London, comprising eight hundred and ninety-five volumes, have arrived, and are now deposited on the shelves of the library. The collection comprises standard works in Ancient and Modern History, Political Economy, Statistics, the Law and Practice of Parliament, Biography, and General Literature.

The library of the Legislative Council may already be regarded as presenting the nucleus of a collection of books, which will soon become the most important repository of the kind in the colony, should the Legislature henceforth continue the same measure of support that has been hitherto extended to it by your honorable house.

Your committee before closing their labours have thought it expedient to forward an order for an additional supply of works from London, the probable cost attending the execution of which will, they believe, not exceed £150.

Your committee also beg to subjoin a statement of the amounts voted for the service of the library since 1843—the amount expended—and the balance remaining unappropriated on the 20th June, 1848, to meet the order forwarded to England, or otherwise to be expended on account of the library.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 20th June, 1848.

Statement showing the amounts voted for the service of the Legislative Council Library since the session of 1843; the amounts expended, and the balance unappropriated on the 20th June, 1848, to meet the order forwarded to England, and otherwise to be expended on account of the Library:—

Voted for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, 300*l.* annually		£1,500 0 0	
Expended in the colony in 1844	£ 79 10 6		
Expended in the colony in 1845	51 19 6		
Expended in the colony in 1846	83 3 6		
Expended in the colony to 23rd September, 1847 ...	8 15 6		
Expended in the colony to 20th June, 1848	65 8 3		
	289 17 3		
Expended in England by the Colonial Agent-General ...	108 11 4		
Payments authorised to Mr. Richardson, of London ...	441 8 8		
			838 17 3
Unexpended balance on 20th June, 1848		£ 661 3	

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. A. PURVES, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Pendray, sen., a special meeting was held, when a witness was examined by Mr. Gilbert Wright, and the meeting concluded.

In the estate of Windeyer and Eldershaw, a special meeting was held, but no business was transacted.

In the estate of William Jonathan Johnson, an adjourned second meeting was held, the following claims were proved: John G. Waller, £2 11s. 6d.; H. H. Taylor, £7 1s. 11d.; John Baptiat, £26 3s.; Samuel Stevenson, £7 18s. 8d.; C. Newton and Brother, £13 15s. 8d.; John Marshfield, £2; Edward Salamon, £10 7s. 4d.; David Ogilvy, £1.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Samuel Holmes, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of George Alfred Illidge, a single meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Sizar Elliott, a special meeting for proof of claims, at 1 P.M.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Edward James Campbell North, an adjourned second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of James Shea, a certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Abraham Polack, a certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Sizar Elliott, a certificate meeting, at noon.

ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, (SESSION 1848), ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

COMMITTEE:—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Chairman. S. A. Donaldson, Esq.; Thomas Icely, Esq.; John Lamb, Esq.; W. C. Wentworth, Esq.; and Charles Cowper, Esq.

The evidence taken by the Select Committee on the subject of Steam Communication with England, is of course only supplementary of that taken before the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the subject in 1846, still the facts elicited on a subject of so much moment to the colony generally, are such as ought to be submitted to the public.

The first witness called is Captain Phillip Parker King, R.N., who states that he still entertains the same opinion on the subject which he expressed by letter to the Committee in the year 1846, namely, "that the least expensive, the most expeditious, and most convenient and advantageous plan, would be to join the China line at Singapore, by the inner route through Torres Strait, calling at the projected settlement of North Australia, and at Port Essington, passing through the Strait of Bally, calling or not at Sourabaya, and by the usual route thence to Singapore?" I have not gone into the details or expense, but the thing speaks for itself, that a short line and small vessels must be less expensive than a longer line and larger vessels. The nature of the voyage is such that small vessels will do everything necessary."

Captain King does not think there would be any danger attending the navigation of Torres Straits. He says, if the sailing directions are attended to, and which a steamer might follow, as it were, to a hair's breadth, there would be no danger whatever. The course of a sailing vessel might be affected by currents or winds, but a steamer need not diverge from the track laid down; and from this fact I am sure no danger would be incurred. It is difficult to satisfy a person who has had no experience of the navigation of the "inner route" of the facility of keeping on the line pointed out. It is, in fact, sailing through a buoyed channel, the islands which come into sight, in succession, serving as beacons to direct the course. He states, that using every caution, and anchoring at most five nights, a steamer at eight knots an hour would clear Booby Island from Sydney on the twelfth day, if not on the eleventh. If, however, the steamers were to leave about the time of the moon's first quarter, "After the experience of one or two voyages, the passage might be made in ten days. In the calculation I allow the steamer to reach Breaksea Spit in three days, the distance being about 600 miles; the fourth day to Cape Townshend, the distance being 200 miles; the fifth day to Cape Gloucester, 193 miles; the sixth day to Dunk Island, 170 miles; and the seventh day to an anchorage under Low Isles, 110 miles; the eighth day to an anchorage under Turtle Group, 105 miles; the ninth day to an anchorage under Pelican Island, 100 miles; the tenth day to Piper Island anchorage, 110 miles; and the eleventh day to the depôt, if formed there, at Cape York, 110 miles, from which a run of four or five hours will clear Booby Island; but these runs may be extended according to circumstances, and other equally secure anchorages be found throughout the whole extent of the track." In his former evidence Captain King recommended Fitz Roy Island and Keppel Bay as coal depôts, but since then Cape York having been discovered and surveyed, he considers it the more convenient place. Captain King thinks in a postal and every other view, that the extension of steam communication to these colonies would be most desirable, but sees many objections and dangers to the proposal to accomplish it by means of screw-propellers. He has no doubt that during the winter months the route through Torres Straits might be made beneficially in preference to that round Cape Leeuwin. The proposed route by way of Cocos or Keeling's Island—Captain King thinks altogether undesirable, as roundabout, and possessing no advantages. He states that he thinks most decidedly that the route by India would be infinitely preferable to the line by Panama, and that he conscientiously believes that Sydney is the focus from whence all the other lines should radiate. "Supposing that the route via Singapore and Torres Straits is the one to be adopted, it would be very objectionable to make Adelaide the terminus station, because the return of the steamer would be unnecessarily prolonged. Branch steamers could communicate with Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide, and so not interrupt the return of the steamer to Singapore. The same reasons apply also to making New Zealand the central port. The return route by Torres Straits is preferred throughout the year, by Captain King, to any other route. During the west monsoons, he states there might be a head sea after passing Timor, but not of any consequence, and it might be avoided by directing the course near the coast of Australia, where the regularity of the monsoon is interrupted by the land and sea breezes. In answer as to the means of giving the advantage of steam communication to the neighbouring colonies by means of branch steamers, Captain King says:—"The colonial steamers have hitherto been so regular in their voyages that, except the detention caused by transhipments, very little inconvenience would be experienced, while, on the other hand, if the Singapore line were prolonged to Adelaide, so much time would be expended, that either more steamers would have to be put on, or our monthly communications would be interrupted; so that, if I am correct in this opinion, the benefit to Adelaide would not be so great as would be the inconvenience to Sydney and the other colonies. By making Sydney the terminus of the Singapore steamer, the postal communication would be regularly monthly, whereas, as I have already remarked, if the steamer were to go to the other places mentioned, unless more vessels be employed, the monthly communication would not be effected. With New Zealand for the central port, this interruption would be still greater." As a general opinion, he considered Sydney preferable, as a terminus for the steamers from India, to Auckland or any other place in the Australasian colonies.

Lieutenant Merion Moriarty examined, states that he has commanded steam vessels for ten years, and thinks that the best line of steam communication between England and these colonies would be by Singapore, through Torres Straits. Judging from the chart and pamphlet put before him, he did not think the line pointed out by Mr. Hayes for establishing a communication with the colony via the Cape of Good Hope, by means of vessels fitted with the screw-propeller a feasible one. He has great doubts if screw-propellers would ever go that way either outward or homeward. There would not be much difficulty in effecting the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to this colony, but much in the return passage. It would not be possible for any vessel fitted merely with the auxiliary propeller to overcome the resistance that would be met in the return passage with the necessary punctuality requisite for postal purposes. He cannot fix a limit to the time it might occupy a vessel fitted with the screw-propeller between Sydney and the Cape in the winter months—if going to the westward on that line. He adds, that by going to the northward by this line, a vessel would meet with westerly winds, and adds, I think it very probable that during the winter months it might detain her three weeks before she got to Cape Leeuwin; she would be up to Singapore as soon. The remarks I have already made with reference to the passage from Bass's Strait to the Cape of Good Hope apply to a vessel of three hundred and fifty horse power, a powerful steamer; but a vessel with the auxiliary screw-propeller could not, under any circumstances whatever, make the passage. It is only in very light weather that she would be anything better than an ordinary sailing vessel. With a view to the benefit of all the colonies, I would undoubtedly make Sydney the center port, and I think the route by Singapore the best for all; because I know there is a communication between Sydney and the other colonies which might very soon be made to meet the wants of all these places With regard to the number of coal depôts on the line between Sydney and Singapore, he says—This altogether depends upon the description of vessel employed. Such as I have suggested would easily carry ten or twelve days' coal, which would carry them over 3000 miles. When I opened the communication by steam between London and St. Petersburgh, in the Sirius, a vessel of about 900 tons and 320 horse power, we carried coal sufficient to bring us back to Copenhagen on our return passage. As a precautionary measure one or two might be established between Sydney and Cape York. Near Cape York is a harbour, discovered by Mr. Yule, of the Bramble; this offers a very eligible situation for a coaling depôt, and, with a view to this arrangement, infinitely preferable to Port Essington. I think there would be a great number of passengers by that way to India, China, and also to England, and that the communication between those places would be very materially increased by it.

Captain George N. Livesay, called in and examined, says he is the commander of the ship China, now in port. Had made the passage to India once by the inner passage of Torres Straits, and once south about by the Leeuwin. With regard to the various lines of steam communication proposed between this colony and Great Britain, he gave his opinion in favour of joining the Indian line at Singapore. He did not believe with proper precaution that any danger would be found in navigating Torres Straits. Captain Livesay prefers the outer route of Torres Straits to the inner one, as more expeditious, particularly for steamers. He did not think the smoother state of the sea within the Barrier Reef would be a matter of much importance in that sea. Larger vessels and of greater power would undoubtedly be required for the entire passage. Looking at the chart produced, appended to the pamphlet of Mr. C. D. Hays, he considered it quite feasible for a vessel to come out by that route, if rigged as a sailing vessel, in addition to an auxiliary steam power; but not to go back, because of the prevalence of strong westerly winds, and the heavy westerly swell which is almost always running between the Cape of Good Hope and South Australia. A vessel of full steam power might effect it sometimes, but at great risk and great expenditure of fuel; she would make but very little progress. I think steam communication would be of great advantage to this colony. I have also turned my attention to the best route to this colony by way of Singapore, whether east or west about. Now, considering the nature of the winds, currents, and tides, and supposing also that this would be the port to come to, and to start from, as the head seat of government, I should say that at one season of the year, during the period of the westerly monsoons, the best route to take from Singapore would be through the Java and Flores Seas, to the eastward about the Strait of Watter, so off to Cape York; that would be coming through Torres Strait, then out through the barrier by Raine's Island, and up that way to Port Jackson, and to return by the way of the Leeuwin, through Sunda Straits; that would be from November to April. The other portion of the year to come through Sunda Straits, and so to the Leeuwin, and to return by the eastern route through Torres Straits. There would be delay in getting from New Zealand—not only would it lengthen the voyage, but in coming from thence to this colony a vessel would have the west winds against her. The other routes have struck me as being the most expeditious,—direct between Sydney and Singapore. The western route would be the shortest a little. To make the passage by the Leeuwin would require vessels of 1000 tons, and 400 or 500 horse power; the other passage might be effected with perfect regularity and safety in vessels of 500 tons and 200 horse power.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 99TH REGIMENT.

THE public dinner given to Colonel Despard and the officers of the 99th regiment took place on Monday, at the Fitz Roy Hotel. Covers were laid for about 90 guests. Mr. Cohen's dining-room, splendid as it always appears on an occasion of this sort, looked doubly so when decorated for the present fête. The massive pillars which support the roof were wreathed with evergreens, whilst almost every dish or plate was adorned with flowers. In addition to the tempting and substantial luxuries under which they groaned, the tables were decorated with a taste and elegance very unusual at public dinners. Of the dishes placed on the table we forbear to speak, further than they were composed of every description the colony could furnish, served up in the most artistic manner, and by every one the *cuisine* was pronounced faultless. The most hypercritical of epicures were silent on this occasion, and testified their admiration by their lingering devotion to the good things prepared for them, rather than in those words of faint praise, which too often condemn the best efforts to deserve approbation. The wines were *recherché* and excellent of their sort, and were done ample justice to, both at dinner and on the numerous bumper toasts that were drunk. In truth we may say that the dinner was got up in a style rarely exhibited before in the colony.

The Band of the 99th was in attendance, and at about half-past 7 o'clock welcomed the entrance of visitors with an inspiring strain.

The table was presided over by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. Deas Thomson. On his right sat the guest of the evening, Colonel Despard, and the Speaker of the Legislative Council; on his left, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Major-General Wynyard, and Mr. Justice Dickinson.

The Honorable the Attorney-General and Mr. Thacker officiated as croupiers.

The cloth, having been removed,

The CHAIRMAN rose and proposed the health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Might she have a long, a happy, and a prosperous reign. Loyalty had long been the distinguishing characteristic of the colony, and he hoped it might always continue so—as fervently as in any of her Majesty's dominions had this feeling been expressed, and he believed that loyalty to their sovereign would ever be the best guarantee of the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of the community.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

God save the Queen, by the band.

The CHAIRMAN again rose to ask a bumper to Prince Albert and the Royal Family. As the chosen consort of her Majesty, in all the relations of domestic life, Prince Albert had shown an example which all his subjects might follow. In drinking this toast they had only to believe they were drinking health to all who were near and dear to her Majesty, to induce them receive it in the same spirit and enthusiasm in which he proposed it to them.

Drank with three times three.

Waltz, by the band.

The CHAIRMAN again rose to propose the health of his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Fitz Roy. He was desired by his Excellency to express his deep regret that he was unable to be present on this occasion; but they were all aware that circumstances, to which it was unnecessary for him further to allude, prevented him from doing so (hear, hear.) It would ill become him (the Colonial Secretary) holding the position he did, and taking the part he was called on to do in his Excellency's Councils, to speak of the measures proposed by the Governor in terms of eulogium, but this he would say—that never was there a governor more kindly disposed to those over whom he was appointed to rule, more anxious for the real welfare of the colony, or more desirous to see a happy, contented, and prosperous set of colonists (cheers.)

The health of His Excellency was drunk with prolonged cheers.

March by the band.

The CHAIRMAN: The next toast he had to propose to them was the Army and Navy; and he was sure on such an occasion it would require but few words from him to recommend it to their notice. Recent incidents, both by land and sea, had shown that the same indomitable spirit, which had ever led on British troops to victory, still lived in the breasts of our armies. The armies and fleets of Great Britain had filled the pages of the history of the empire with their noble achievements; and for this alone they were entitled to gratitude. They must remember that if they now enjoyed peace, they were indebted for it to those warriors who had dared the perils of war to obtain and secure that peace. He would make one allusion in proposing this toast, and that was to his honorable and gallant friend on his left, the Commander of the Forces. He congratulated the colony on their possession of an officer so high in military reputation and character, and he congratulated also himself and the government to which he belonged, that by the arrival of Major-General Wynyard here, the wisdom of his abilities and experience had been added to the counsels of this country. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was drunk with great applause.

Air by the band—"Rule Britannia."

Major-General WYNYARD rose to return thanks. He wished he could find words to express the senti

could he feel ought but pleasure, when praise was borne to him by such testimony.

Mr. Taaffe proposed the Ladies of the Colony, in a humorous speech.

A rather prolonged call was made for the Speaker—opposed by a contra call for Mr. Donaldson—the latter of whom at length returned thanks in a short but eloquent and impassioned speech.

Air by the Band: "Here's a health to all Good Lasses."

The Hon. Collector of Customs proposed the health of their Honors the Judges, passing a high encomium on their integrity and virtue. The toast was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Justice Dickinson returned thanks; and in regretting the departure of the corps from these shores, expressed an opinion participated in by his learned brethren, that the conduct of the soldiery of the 99th regiment during its sojourn in the colony might afford an example to the rest of the colony.

The Mayor, in a neat speech, complimentary to the patriotism and ability displayed, proposed the health of the late Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The Speaker returned thanks.

Song—By a Bandsman.

Mr. Justice Dickinson rose to perform a duty which had been imposed upon him, and which it became him to fulfil, however it might interfere with his private feelings. He was called upon to propose the Attorney-General and the Bar of the colony. Although he and his learned brothers on the bench formed one body with the bar, still it was necessary some division should exist, and it was this division which called him up that day. It was entirely unnecessary for him to expatiate on the good and social qualities of the Bar generally. They were known and appreciated generally, and he believed no gentleman in the country was not aware of them. But there was one name connected with the toast, to which he must refer—that name was that of the honorable Attorney-General. He believed that all who had had the opportunity of witnessing the discharge of the very responsible and important duty of that officer, would bear him out in giving his testimony to the faithfulness, the mercy, and the high-minded integrity in which he had always walked. With regard to the Bar of Australia generally, he did not believe that in any part of the British dominions a Bar existed possessing more honour, more talent, more real integrity and uprightness. When he left England to undertake the responsible office entrusted to him, he never imagined the difficulties of the situation he met with. It never occurred to him that he should meet with the deep learning, zeal, and powers of ratiocination which he had met with in the colony, and he now felt that he had taken upon himself a most difficult occupation. The learned Judge concluded his observations by passing a high eulogium on the talents and learning of the Solicitor-General, but unfortunately his voice did not reach us distinctly.

The Attorney-General very briefly returned thanks.

The Attorney-General proposed the health of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Sydney in complimatory terms, which was responded to by the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary then quitted the chair, and the whole of the company immediately dispersed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that Writs have been issued for a General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council, addressed to the respective Returning Officers of the Electoral Districts throughout the colony, and that the chief Polling Place, the day of Nomination, the day of Polling, and the day on which the Writ is returnable to the Governor, have been fixed for each Electoral District, as shown in the subjoined table, viz.:—

	Electoral District.	Chief Polling Place, or Place of Nomination.	Date of Writ.	Nomination.	Polling.	Return Day.
1	Argyle	Goulburn	27 June	25 July	31 July	8 August.
2	Bathurst	Bathurst	"	25 July	29 July	"
3	Camden	Berrima	"	25 July	31 July	"
4	Cook and Westmoreland	Hartley	"	25 July	29 July	"
5	Cumberland	Parramatta	"	26 July	2 August	"
6	Cumberland Boroughs	Windsor	"	26 July	1 August	"
7	Durham	Paterson	"	25 July	28 July	"
8	Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley	Raymond Terrace	"	25 July	2 August	"
9	Hunter, Brisbane, and Bligh	Scone	"	26 July	29 July	"
10	Melbourne	Gipps Ward	"	25 July	26 July	"
11	Murray, King, and Georgiana	Yass	"	26 July	31 July	"
12	Northumberland	East Maitland	"	25 July	31 July	"
13	Northumberland Boroughs	East Maitland	"	25 July	29 July	"
14	Parramatta	Parramatta	"	25 July	28 July	"
15	Port Phillip	Melbourne	"	26 July	27 July	"
16	Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington	Bathurst	"	26 July	31 July	"
17	St. Vincent and Auckland	Braidwood	"	25 July	31 July	"
18	Sydney	Bourke Ward	"	27 July	28 July	"

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th June, 1848.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, two tons Oatmeal, 40 bushels Linseed, Gig Whips, Raisins, American Hops, Groceries, Annatto, Isinglass, Lavender Water, Windsor Soap, large Turning Lathe.

Mr. J. Earnest.—On the Premises, opposite the Steam Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Handcarts, Wheelbarrows, Bedsteads, Stretchers, Forms Carpenters' Tools, Boxes, Sheepskins, Sundries.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cloths, Doeskins, Beavers, Buttons, Tailors' Trimmings, Satin Vestings, Silk Serge, Leghorn Hats, and General Drapery Goods, and Slops.

Mr. Mort.—At the residence of Mr. R. Wood, Harrington-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Glass, China, Pianoforte, Wines, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; after which, at the stores of Mr. R. Wood, Hardware, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

Police Office.—Yesterday's business before this Court was disposed of by the Mayor, Captain Innes, and Mr. Gilchrist. The last named gentleman was on the roster for the day, but Mr. Henderson, the magistrate summoned with him, failed in his attendance. Messrs. Holden and Hill are on the roster for to-day.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian papers.)

Sir Henry Young was to leave London for Adelaide via Singapore about the middle of March, and may therefore be expected to arrive about the end of this month.—Mining operations on an extensive scale are in progress at Port Lincoln.—The agent for the Cornwall Insurance Company, at Melbourne, had received instructions to decline insurance risks on goods shipped to England or in transit from the mother country. It seems that by the last accounts from England insurances were at a war premium.—That most subtle and dangerous poison (stychnine) is extensively used at Port Phillip for the destruction of native dogs.—The Melbourne Town Council, by a majority of nine to five, had determined to petition the Queen to remove Mr. La Trobe from the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 20TH TO 26TH JUNE, 1848.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	6 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 8½ A.M.	2½ A.M.	Sunset.	Wet at 2½ P.M.	Register Thermometer. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Tuesday, 20	19	29·811	29·770	29·756	54	67	56	53	59	55	56	59	52	...	N.W., W. by N.
Wednesday, 21	20	29·772	29·754	29·733	54	68	55	49	60	56	58	60	46	....	W. by N., W., S.S.W., S.W.
Thursday, 22	21	29·951	29·950	29·948	51	67	55	46	60	53	54	59	45	....	Westerly.
Friday, 23	22	29·973	29·950	29·941	52	65	54	49	56	51	51	56	45	....	W. by S., S., S.W.
Saturday, 24	☾ 4·31 P.M.	29·933	29·900	29·897	49	56	55	46	59	54	52	59	42	....	W., W.S.W., S. by W.
Sunday, 25	24	29·890	29·873	29·880	51	57	57	50	59	55	54	54	49	....	W., S. by W., S.S.W.
Monday, 26	25	29·964	29·950	29·957	53	68	57	48	62	56	51	62	45	....	W., W.S.W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 20.—Fresh wind and generally clouded, early part; middle part, light breezes and sky free from clouds.

Wednesday, 21.—Morning dark and gloomy, and continued partially clouded all the day; light westerly breeze and calms throughout till about six o'clock, when wind arose from the southward by west, and blew rather heavily in squalls greater part of the night; dark clouds extended through the eastern hemisphere after sunset, and much lightning occurred, with distant thunder at intervals.

Thursday, 22.—Morning, strong west wind, particularly sharp and raw; subsequently light or very moderate wind rest of the day; sky quite free from clouds all day and night.

Friday, 23.—Light west wind forenoon, sky covered with cirro-stratus; about noon wind shifted to south and blew strong for some time, moderated towards sunset, and sky became cloudless, and thus remained through the night.

Saturday, 24.—Fresh breezes prevailed through this day, from due west early morn, when very keen, and wore towards south-west mid-day, and southerly before sunset; atmosphere clouded partially, and sunshine during the day.

Sunday, 25.—Fresh sharp west wind early part; veered round to south by west before noon, and blew pretty strong afterwards; partial clouds of cirrous character throughout, somewhat gloomy P.M.; fine bracing seasonable weather, night, light wind and clear.

Monday, 26.—Very gentle breezes and calms through this day; remarkably clear fine weather, not a cloud in the sky day or night; nearly calm till midnight, when wind began to freshen from westward.

Electioneering Movements.—A meeting (called by anonymous advertisement) of those favourable to the election of a commercial representative for the city, was held yesterday evening, at the Star Hotel. About sixty electors were present. After some little discussion it was proposed and carried, that a committee should be formed for the purpose of securing the election of one or more commercial representatives, and that the committee should report to a public meeting to be hereafter called.

Embarkation of Troops.—The head quarters of the 99th regiment embarked for Hobart Town yesterday. The troops were accompanied from the barracks to the wharf by General Wynyard and staff. The colony is now without the head quarters of a regiment, which has not been the case for nearly forty years. The head quarters of the 11th will not arrive in Sydney until the end of next month.

Stealing a Vych.—The charge against John Blackman, for this offence, was yesterday again remanded until to-day.

Auctioneer's License.—The issue of an Auctioneer's License for Sydney, in favour of Mr. Abraham Polack, was yesterday sanctioned by the bench of magistrates.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed John Sutherland, Esq., of Bathurst, to be the Returning Officer of the Electoral District for the county of Bathurst.

Slaughter-Houses.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Henry Hilton, (Chief Constable) to be Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered in the district of Tumut; and Mr. William Kendall (Chief Constable), to be Inspector of slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered in the district of Wee Waa.

Licensing Act.—Two publicans, for an infraction of this act in selling after hours, were yesterday severally fined by the Police Bench in 40s.

The Hackney Carriage By-laws.—The first prosecutions for breaches of the Hackney Carriage By-laws were commenced yesterday, by Mr. Stubbs, when two persons of the name of Blott and Copas were summoned under the first section of the by-law for plying for hire without a license. On the case against Blott being called on, Mr. Robert Johnson, who appeared for the defendant, sought for a postponement, on the ground that his client had only received the summons late on the previous evening, and that he (Mr. J.) had not had, being only just then instructed to appear, that time afforded him which the case required, in order to enable him to look into the by-law and the act on which it was founded. The Mayor replied that as the offence had been committed some time back, and existed up to the present time, granting a postponement was only allowance for its further continuance. Mr. Johnson stating that unless some time were given him for the purpose he had alluded to, he must decline defending his client, a postponement until to-day was agreed to. A similar arrangement was made in the second case, that against Copas, for whom Mr. Johnson was likewise retained.

An Apprentice Case.—A lad named Peter Tickell, apprenticed to Mr. Weir, the baker, was prosecuted before the Police Bench by his master for absconding. The charge was fully proved, and in fact not disputed. At its close, as the Court was about to award punishment, Mr. Weir stated that believing that the baking business did not agree with the lad's health, he was perfectly willing to cancel the indentures. The Bench stating, after looking at them, that this course would require the consent of the defendant's mother, that person stepped forward, and said she was willing to the arrangement, but that before doing so she must find her son another place, as she could not afford to support him until she got him one. Mr. Weir pledged his word that notwithstanding the indentures were then and there cancelled, he would keep the lad until another situation was procured, and would endeavour to do so himself, but the mother still refused her consent, although it was urged by the complainant that perhaps a week or two hence he might not be as willing to do so as now. The Bench submitted to Mrs. Tickell the adoption of the measure, adding that if it was refused punishment must be awarded, but she remained inexorable, and her son had in consequence to undergo forty-eight hours' confinement in the cells.

Charge of Pony Stealing.—A female of the name of Mary Toole appeared on summons before the Police Court yesterday, charged by one John Matthews with stealing a pony, his property, from out of the paddock of a person named Dobson, situate at Paddington. Mr. Grant appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Nichols for the defendant. From Matthews's statement it appeared that about the 10th inst. he purchased a pony at Stewart's auction, and having taken it out to Paddington, put it to depasture in the paddock of a person named Daley, in whose service the defendant lived: on his informing Daley of what he had done, that person said he had acted very correctly, as he should have had to have taken the animal, it being his (Daley's) property: the animal having been lost or stolen from him some time previously. Subsequently Daley cut the hair off, and shaved a portion of the animal's body where he imagined a brand to be, and finding there was none, confessed the erroneousness of the opinion he had formed, and gave up the animal. The pony was then put in a person named Dobson's paddock, at Paddington, and Daley's opinion being altered, a note was sent, the complainant stating the possession of the animal had been resumed, and it was then found to have been taken away. The note alluded to having been brought by the defendant, and he thus became charged by Mathews with the theft. Mr. Nichols, after remarking that the present case was one cognizable solely by the Court of Requests, and that persons were too fond of running and setting the criminal law in motion in order to protect their private rights, cross-examined the defendant at some length. Matthews' replies caused considerable laughter, and he evinced a most determined spirit of litigiousness, as he confessed to have in the matter employed no less than three lawyers, and the Attorney-General besides; and admitted in the first instance one of his lawyers had written a letter to Dally, threatening an action in the "Little-go" for detaining and cutting the hair off of and shaving his pony, whereby he had sustained damage to the extent of £4. The case stands adjourned until to-day.

Inquests.—Two inquests were yesterday held by Mr. Ryan Brenan, at Taylor's, the Wheatsheaf, George-street South, touching the decease of Eliza Martin and William Johnston, whose bodies were then lying dead in the Benevolent Asylum. In the first inquiry, that of Martin, Eliza Booth deposed: that the deceased, who was about twenty-five years of age, had lived with her at her residence in King-street during the last three months; she had, during that time, very frequently complained of palpitation of the heart, for which she had taken no medicine, but used always to drink a glass of ale in the morning. She was not, however, intemperate, and did not ever touch spirits. As she became very ill on the previous (Monday) afternoon, witness determined to take her to the Benevolent Asylum; and providing a cab for that purpose, put her into it, but on reaching the asylum she was found to have expired. Whilst on the road to the asylum witness, who was with her, felt the deceased grasp her arm, but could not state whether or no she died at that time. Mr. Resident Surgeon Russell having confirmed the previous witness's testimony as to the deceased being dead on her arrival at the asylum, stated the results of a post mortem examination he had made. He had found the prevalence of extensive disease of the liver, and also a slight effusion into the pericardium; and in his belief death had been caused by a complication of diseases. A finding was recorded of death by the visitation of God.—In the second case, that of William Johnston, it appeared, from the evidence of one of the wardsmen, that the deceased was received into the asylum on last Saturday night. He then complained of palpitation of the heart, accompanied with difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough; and on the Resident Surgeon seeing him, he at once pronounced him to be in a dying state. The deceased was as soon as possible got to bed, and he expired at about one o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Russell, having given his opinion that death had resulted from a disease of the heart and lungs, a finding of death by the visitation of God was returned.

Convict List.—This list yesterday numbered only one offender, who was charged with being absent from his master's service. The case was remanded until to day.

An unfortunate Find.—Information being yesterday, about two o'clock, given to Police Sergeant Nowlan, that a looker-on at the sale at the Labour Bazaar, in Pitt-street, had been observed to pick up and pocket some notes which had been dropped by a female passing by, he at once proceeded thither. On his reaching the Bazaar, Mr. Fleming, the baker, pointed out a man named Michael Maher as having picked up the notes, he proceeded to question him respecting them, when he hesitated a good deal, but on being taken into custody, produced one £5 note, which he acknowledged to have picked up with a second one for a similar amount, which he said he had given to a person, who standing by him at the time he found them, cried "halves." Maher was then confined, and yesterday brought before the Police Court, when the foregoing was given in evidence by the constable. A female of the name of Anderson deposed to losing the notes from her handkerchief in which she had wrapped them up. She missed them almost immediately afterwards, and whilst standing confused at her loss, she was told of the prisoner being in charge. A person of the name of Garner gave evidence that he was standing at the bazaar when Maher picked up the notes and who gave him one of them as he was standing next to him "at the find," but on the condition that if there was any owner found for it, it was to be given up. Hearing, however, of the loss of the notes, the witness proceeded to the Police Office, and handed the one he had received. The prisoner when called on for his defence, firstly stated that he was under the impression that what a person found he might keep; but on the Mayor replying that he must be perfectly aware that such a proceeding could not be an honest one, and that his duty was to proceed to inform the police of the occurrence, he shifted his ground, and admitting it would have been the proper way, endeavoured to palliate the offence by submitting that a man was not always in his proper senses. The Mayor remarked the present was one of those cases in which it was requisite an example should be made, and then committed Maher for stealing, but allowed bail—himself in £80 and two sureties in £40.

Dog Stealing.—A man named Andrew Bamford was yesterday brought before the Police Court, having been apprehended on the previous day, in consequence of its being deemed that he came peculiarly within the intent and meaning of that section of the Vagrant Act, which applies to persons having no settled place of habitation, or visible or lawful means of support. In support of the views taken by the apprehending constable, evidence was given that the prisoner's only known place of habitation, was under a rock at the rear of the Glebe, and his means of support stealing dogs, killing and flaying them, and disposing of their skins to the tanners. The bench considering this pursuit anything but a "lawful means of support" sentenced Bamford to two months' imprisonment in the gaol, or House of Correction.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

MUSWELLBROOK.

Police Court.—Assault with intent to Murder.—It appears that in the evening of the first day of the Muswellbrook Races, chief constable Fox and constable Ashburn were conveying a drunken and disorderly man to the chain, when constable Dunn came up, in liquor, and struck the prisoner a violent blow with his stick on the back of the head. Mr. Fox ordered Dunn to desist, when he immediately jumped round and struck a bystander over the eye, which knocked him down senseless. Mr. Fox then followed after Dunn and took him into custody, in doing which he received two blows from Dunn's stick, one on the head and the other on the knuckles. Dunn was now placed in custody of constable Ashburn, and whilst Mr. Fox was unlocking a handcuff to put on Dunn, he rushed out of Ashburn's hands and gave Mr. Fox a violent kick in the lower part of the abdomen, which completely doubled him up for some time. Dunn was then handcuffed on the chain, it was now dusk in the evening. Mr. F. went shortly after to the chain and found that Dunn was gone, also another prisoner that was on the chain; the handcuff had been unlocked by Dunn, who, it appears, ran off home to the lock-up and took two loaded pistols, telling the lock-up keeper that he would shoot Mr. Fox as soon as he saw him, and went over to Mr. F.'s house and looked in at the window, with a pistol in each hand,—cautioning the by-standers to keep off, as he did not wish to injure any of them, but that he would rather shoot Mr. Fox than have fifty pounds given him that minute, and that he would shoot him the moment he saw him. Dunn finding Mr. F. had not returned from the course, went out on the road to meet him, and every person he met that resembled Mr. F. he overhauled them. Mr. Gray, blacksmith, at Scone, who somewhat resembled Mr. F. in the dark, was returning from the Race-course, when Dunn went up to him and put one of the pistols to his breast, and said "let me see who you are;" Mr. Gray asked him if he was going to shoot him. Dunn said, you are not worth shooting at or I would shoot you too, but you are not the one I want. Dunn then went up towards the course, followed at a distance by some of the neighbours, Dunn sometimes presenting the pistols at them; one person went up near him, Dunn ordered him off, and gave him a blow with the barrel of the pistol, saying he would put the contents of the pistols through Mr. Fox's head as soon as he got a sight of him. A messenger was despatched on horseback to meet Mr. Fox, and to inform him that Dunn was waylaying him somewhere on the road with a brace of loaded pistols. Mr. Fox having no firearms with him, and not wishing to be treacherously fired at in the dark, kept a little distance in the bush, and went to a neighbour's house and obtained a pistol; he then went out to meet Dunn; but we are glad to say that fortunately some of the people who followed Dunn secured him, and were conveying him to the lock-up before Mr. Fox saw him with the pistols. The pistols taken from Dunn were loaded with ball and capped. The next day Dunn was brought before the Bench, and the chief constable pressed the case against him, but the presiding magistrate, Dr. West, merely fined him £5 and dismissed him, and bound him to keep the peace.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Electors of New South Wales.

Brother Electors,—In a few days writs will issue for the election of a new Legislative Council, and the return of those writs, which will be made in the early part of August, will show whether the people of this colony are sufficiently advanced in their political education to be entrusted with the power of electing their representatives. Be faithful to yourselves in the forthcoming contest—give no encouragement to men of low degree or mean estate. Do not listen to any insolvent or disreputable adventurers, whose unscrupulous fluency may be their only recommendation. Be sure that men who have mismanaged their own affairs are not likely to prove public servants of any value. Beware of long-winded talkative persons, for a man who knows his subject can condense it if he does not think too much of the sound of his own voice—a frothy speech will bear skimming. Poor men cannot in justice to themselves give up their time without remuneration, and are easily bought. Such men usually begin by abusing the government, and are troublesome until choked off by some office or pension. No paid government officers can come to the vote of an estimate with an unbiassed mind, they look on retrenchment as involving the destruction of vested interests, and consider the people in the light of a beast to be loaded with taxes as heavily as possible. Vote for no man who will not pledge himself to the strictest economy in every branch of the public expenditure. As there are a few Australian protestants capable of performing the duties of some of the Government appointments, make an effort, through your representatives, to prevent a continuation of the present system of giving all the Government pickings to a few insatiable pluralists. Elect, as your members of Council, gentlemen of ability, integrity, and good property: and although the eyes of the whole civilized world may not be bent on you with admiration, still you will have done a good day's work for yourselves and your adopted country, and you will at least deserve prosperity.

Δ.

June 26.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Singleton, Patrick's Plains.—June 20:—Dark brown or black filly foal, branded GB or E near shoulder, near hind foot white, seven or eight months old. Chestnut colt foal, white stripe in forehead, T2 brand indistinct same age. Red cow, notch in near ear, branded near shoulder A, near rump J, near hip A, white belly, white spot near ribs, damages 3d. If the above cattle are not claimed on or before 21st July, they will be sold. T. Patterson. 10s.

Alnwick.—June 15: Strawberry bullock, JH on off rump, C or G off loin. Red bullock, BB on off rump. Bullock, blue sides, white back, like IB on off rump. Red cow, TH on off rump Yellow bullock, white spot on shoulder and rump, AW conjoined near ribs. Red steer, white spot in face and on both flanks, no brand, about 3 years old. Red sided steer, white back and belly, white tail, S over ⌐JJ on off ribs, 1 near rump. Large yellow sided bullock, white back and belly, illegible brand on off rump. Bullock, white with red spots, RG on off rump, round piece out of off ear. White steer, with red spot on off ear and round off eye, branded ⌐ over H on off ribs. Bullock, yellow sides, white back, JH on off rump, top cut off from off ear. Red steer, white spot on shoulder and rump, white spot in the face, and white tail, GC on off rump. Red sided strawberry backed bullock, no brand. Bullock, red, with white spots, O over H on off shoulder. If not claimed within 14 days from the first publication they will be sold. J. Souter. 14s. 3d.

Prospect.—June 19: Yellow and white bullock, branded JS off hip, JS ribs. Strawberry cow, white back, branded G off hip, apparently R near hip. If the above are not released, they will be sold on 21st July. Wm. Adams. 9s. 6d

Cooma.—On the 14th June, from Coolringdong: Red and white poley heifer, branded EC with 2 under on off shoulder, 2 years old. Brindle and white bullock, illegible brand on rump, EG apparently underneath, 2 years old. Red steer, curly coat, illegible brand on off rump, 18 months old. Red and white steer, no brand visible, 18 months old. Red cow, JR with JS small brand under on off rump, 4 years old. Red and white steer, MR apparently on off rump, 2 years old. White cow, red neck, RY with 5 under on off rump, 5 years old. Red steer, illegible brand on near ribs, 2 years old. Brindle poley bullock, illegible brand on off ribs, 3 years old. Black steer, spotted flank, illegible off rump, 2 years old. Red bullock, branded A in circle on rump, apparently on shoulder off side, 3 years old. Red bullock, branded TB on off rump, 3 years old. Brindle bull calf, unbranded, 8 months old. Black heifer calf, unbranded, 7 months old. Brindle heifer calf, unbranded, 6 months old. Black and white steer, illegible on off rump, 18 months old. Black steer, spotted flank, small illegible brand on off rump, near ear slit, 2 years old. Brindle cow, white tail, JC apparently on off rump, 3 years old, damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not released before the 10th July, they will be sold. H. Ware. 15s. 9d.

Gundagai.—June 23: Black mare, about 13½ hands high, square tail, JL off shoulder, fising 3 years old. If not released before the 24th day from this first notice, she will be sold. J. Marsden. 9s.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE DE NEMOURS AND THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AUGUSTE OF SAXE COBURG IN LONDON.

(From the Times, February 28.)

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, accompanied by their Royal Hignesses the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe-Coburg (*née* Princess Clementine of France), arrived in town shortly after seven o'clock last evening, from Dover.

A telegraphic despatch had announced the arrival of the Royal fugitives at Dover at an early hour in the afternoon, and the Count de Jarnac was in attendance at the London-bridge station of the South-Eastern Railway to receive their Royal Highnesses on the arrival of the train.

Two of the Queen's carriages were sent down to the station by Royal command to convey the illustrious party to the French Embassy.

Their Royal Highnesses reached the Embassy about twenty minutes before eight o'clock.

The Duke de Nemours has his eldest child with him. The Duchess de Nemours, with three other children, left the Tuilleries *en route* for England, at the same time with his Royal Highness, travelling by a different route, arrangements having been made to meet at a given point, but, owing to some unfortunate accident, the Duchess did not succeed in keeping the appointment made, and her Royal husband, with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, have accordingly crossed the Channel alone, and in utter ignorance of the Duchess's fate.

Shortly after eight o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, arrived at Manchester-house to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses.

The meeting was naturally of a very painful character. The Duke de Nemours appears greatly dejected, and is evidently suffering from excessive fatigue and anxiety. So narrow had been the escape of the Royal party from the French capital that they were unable to bring with them any luggage. They are accompanied by a medical attendant and two men-servants only.

The Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe Coburg have their three infant children with them.

The Prefect of Police arrived in London yesterday from Paris, having made his escape from the capital on Thursday night.

The Duke de Montebello, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and member of the Cabinet under M. Guizot, arrived on Saturday in London, and is staying with the Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence in Cheshamplace.

At the French Embassy nothing is known as to the *route* Louis Phillippe took on his sudden retreat from the Tuileries. It is not believed that the ex-King went to the Chateau d'Eu, as stated; it is thought he had repaired to Dreux, though not with the intention of remaining there.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have escaped towards the Belgian frontier, or the South of France, to pass into Italy.

THE NEW FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

An useful and interesting *brochure* (published in Paris) entitled "*Biographie des Députés (de France), précédée d'une Histoire de la Législature de 1842 à 1846,*" and compiled by two "journalists," and which forms a sort of French "Parliamentary Pocket Companion," enables us to lay before our readers the following particulars of the political positions respectively occupied by the members of the new French Provisional Government which has succeeded the fallen dynasty of the Bourbons. It must be observed that the "journalists" are both of them ardent Republicans.

"M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the new President of the Council (deputy for Evreux) is highly esteemed for his virtues by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favour of the execrated Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. The votes of M. Dupont need not be pointed out; he invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest administration which has fallen with the King, its protector.

"M. Crémieux, the provisional Minister of Justice (deputy for Chinon), was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded, on the discussion of the game law (originated in the Peers), the suppression of the article which exempts the Crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Crémieux's Parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honourable; and in short, he was a leading member of the Opposition.

"M. Arago is one of the first *savans* in France, and his reputation as an orator is scarcely less brilliant. He was born in 1786, and is perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, member of the Office of Longitudes, and the most illustrious scientific man of the age. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privileges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and has ever supported all the measures of the *Gauche*, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme *Gauche*. He is now provisional Minister of Marine.

"M. de Lamartine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is as famous in the republic of letters as his colleague, M. Arago, in the department of science. He represents Macon, and his political opinions have been freely and copiously expressed in his newspaper, *Le Bien Public*, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. Like all poets, however, he is rather fickle and inconstant, but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility. M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied a very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the Opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the *Gauche* was as gloomy an one for the Ministry as the memorable desertion of the Treasury Bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de Lamartine took a decided part in favour of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot Cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He voted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was prized by the Opposition as an invaluable acquisition.

"M. Ledru Rollin, the Provisional Minister of the Interior, was elected for Mans, vice the late M. Garnier Pagès. His speech to the electors subjected him to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial of the case produced a great sensation. M. Rollin represents the ultra-Radical interest; and has often attacked not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as Thiers and Odillon Barrot. He sits on the extreme left, and has defended at the tribune, with vigour and talent, the opinions advocated by *La Réforme* newspaper.

"M. Carnot, the new Minister of Public Instruction (including the administration of religious affairs), was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partisan of democratic ideas, and belongs to the extreme left. He voted against the Pritchard Indemnity Bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary reform, 'he would,' say the authors of the work, writing in 1846, 'support a large and complete reform which would have the effect of restoring sincerity to the Government, and all their rights to the citizens.'"

The other members of the Provisional Government are not included in the list of Deputies.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(From late European papers.)

What two score of foreigners would make a man uncivil? Forty Poles, because they make one rood.—The American public is much puzzled to know what is President Polk's object in sending out an expedition to Palestine, to explore the Dead Sea. The editor of the *Maine Farmer* believes that the object is to fish up the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and to annex them to the United States.—The gold and silver plate in Windsor Castle is valued at £2,000,000.—The railway calls for January amount to £4,677,000. Of these, £211,000 are on foreign lines.—Wm. Napier, Esq., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Labuan.—The freightage of flax along the east coast of Scotland is estimated to amount to £120,000.—The *Builder* states that a Scottish national gallery will probably be established in Edinburgh.—A French club has been established in London, under regulations similar to those of the English clubs.—There are in the entire world 1,031,836 Baptists, and in the United States 731,906.—At the General Post Office there were issued during the quarter ending January 5th, about 17,000 money orders; at Edinburgh, 13,000; Dublin, 20,000; Liverpool, 30,000; Manchester, 20,000; Birmingham, 17,000; Glasgow, 16,000; Bristol, 12,000; Hull, 10,000; Southampton, 7000; Brighton, 10,000; Bath, 8000.—The total value of the horses, black cattle, sheep, and pigs, in the United Kingdom is estimated in M'Queen's statistics of the British empire, at £346,270,000 sterling.—A family, residing in Littledale, near Lancaster, is said to have owned and occupied the same farm during the last six hundred years; and its head is reported lately to have sold, for old iron, the armour in which his forefathers fought at the battle of Flodden.—The increase in the Irish consumption of sugar last year, was about 5000 tons, being nearly a fifth of the whole increase of the United Kingdom.—The total sum spent in the relief of the poor in Manchester, in the year just ended, was £48,321 13s. 1d. This is an excess of £18,655 above the previous year, and of this sum £14,325 was spent in the relief of Irish cases.—The poor-rates at Radford are 10s. in the pound; at Sutton-in-Ashfield, 15s.—The artisans of Birmingham have subscribed a sum of £924 18s. 9d., which they have presented as a new year's gift to the Queen's Hospital in that town.—An American paper, the *St. Louis Republican*, states that a farmer, living in Madison county, in the state of Illinois, has grown a crop of maize, which has returned 180 bushels to the acre.—Since the accession of Donna Maria in 1834, now a period of fourteen years ago, there has been no less than forty-two changes of ministry in Portugal. The population of New Orleans is 79,998, a diminution of 16,000 since last year, and 23,000 since 1840.—More than two-thirds of the failures which happened in Berlin during the last year are believed to have been caused by speculation in railway shares.—The population of the town of Hamburgh amounts, according to the last census to between 122,000 and 123,000 souls, of whom more than 20,000 profess the Jewish religion. The proposition for admitting members of the Jewish persuasion to all commercial assemblies has been rejected by a majority of seventy-seven votes.—During the year 1847, there were no less than 191 persons called to the bar by the societies of the Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.—At the Rathdowney Petty Sessions, £1340 was awarded against the Great Southern Railway, being £20 a-day, for stopping a road belonging to Mr. Stubber, without having substituted another.—A Bristol contemporary apologises to his readers for having represented a Christmas party as dining off "a fat *poker*," instead of a "fat porker."—An English newspaper, entitled the *Neighbour*, the first ever published in Chili, has been established at Valparaiso.—The small remains at the establishment at the Brighton Pavilion have been broken up and dispersed. Several of the domestics were transferred to the other royal residences, and those who left the royal service entirely received three months' pay as a gratuity.—A magistrate in New Orleans, who has been long much troubled with corns, hit at length upon an expedient, which had the effect of completely ridding him of such troublesome customers. He actually had them taken up before himself, and inflicted upon them a fine of twenty-five dollars each, *for shooting without a license*.—A gold mine is said to have been discovered in Canada, at a distance of forty miles from Quebec.—There are 202 insurance offices now existing in the United Kingdom.—The private banking accounts of Cromwell are in the possession of the ancient London banking house of Messrs Childs and Co.—The poor rates in Preston are twelve shillings in the pound.—The number of steamers that entered the Port of Hamburgh in 1843 was 332, in 1845 it was only 295, and in 1847 the number had increased to 410.—"Go down to the store," said a lady recently, to a negro servant, "and buy me a spool of No. 100 cotton." In a short time the servant returned, and was handing two spools to her, said "they had no 100 cotton, Miss Jane, so I bought two fifties."—Why do sailors serving in brigs make bad servants? Because it's impossible for a man to serve *two mast ers*.—Young physicians find it hard to get into business; but they will succeed if they only have *patients*.—"I am a broken man," exclaimed a poet. "So I think," was the answer. "for I have seen your *pieces*."—Some six-and-thirty years ago, a holiday was proposed to the boys at Eton, on discovering within a given time, the two words which contain all the vowels in regular order. The answer was "abstemiously" and "facetiously."—"You look as if you were beside yourself," as a wag said to a fellow who stood by a donkey.—Dr. R. maintained that poverty was a virtue. "That," replied Mr. Manning, "is literally making a virtue of necessity."—Of the tobacco consumed in London, it is estimated that at least two-thirds are smuggled—a natural result of preposterously exorbitant duties.—The sum subscribed for the establishment of an English bish

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 24.

THE WINDOW TAX.

LORD DUNCAN moved for the total repeal of the window duties. Though there were 3,500,000 houses in this country, less than 500,000 paid the window tax. The reason why so many houses were exempt from the tax was that many houses which had originally more than seven windows, the number which exempted the occupier from payment of the window tax, had reduced the windows to that point which reduced their exemption. The income of the country had been estimated for the next year at £54,750,000. Now, if Lord J. Russell would reduce the expenditure to the same amount as it was last year by giving up his proposed increase in the estimates, that would give him £600,000 to meet the window tax. He would also cut off the expense occasioned by our squadron on the coast of Africa, which amounted to £500,000 annually. Instead of keeping up the £5000 men who were coming home from the East and West Indies, he would put a musket in the hands of each member of the metropolitan police force, and would thus render that force a military defence for the metropolis in case of invasion. He should save in this way £100,000; and thus by these three methods he should have a million to meet the repeal of the window tax. He would raise another £600,000 by disposing of the royal forests, of which the income was most shamefully and expensively mismanaged. He observed, that he had now pointed out the way in which he would replace the £1,600,000 which the Exchequer would lost by acceding to his motion.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and hoped that the division of that night would satisfy the country as to who were and were not really the friends of the poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when the Government was called upon to propose £3,000,000 of additional taxation, it was not likely that it could give up a tax which produced £1,600,000 of revenue.

After a considerable discussion, joined in by several members, the house divided, when the numbers were:—For the motion—Ayes, 68; Noes, 260; majority against it, 92.

FEBRUARY 28.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

In answer to Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell said it was not the intention of the British government to interfere at all with the form of government which the French nation might choose for themselves, nor in any way to meddle with the internal affairs of that country. (Loud cheers.)

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of ways and means, and availed himself of the opportunity to re-state more fully than had been done by Lord John Russell, the state of the finances of the country, and the course which the government intended to pursue upon them. He then traversed exactly the same grounds as the Premier on the night of the budget, contrasting the ordinary income of the country with its ordinary expenditure, and pointing out the amount of the deficiency. He then adverted to the prospects of the year commencing on the 5th of April, 1848, and ending on the 5th of April, 1849; and in the course of his observations explained the nature of our expenditure, and the small chance there was of making any great reductions in it. The government had not proposed a larger amount of force for the military service of the country than it deemed indispensably necessary. He would not allude, except cursorily, to the external circumstances which had occurred since the estimates were first proposed, for it would be enough for him to say, that it would not be expedient for the government to propose at present any reduction on the amount of our force. He then went through the different resources from which our income for the next year was to be derived, estimating it at £51,250,000, and showing that there would be a deficiency in it of £3,200,000 to meet our expenditure in case the income tax at 3 per cent. were continued, and of £8,000,000 in case it were not. His (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) opposition to the income tax in 1842 was grounded on the argument that it was not worth the price which we were then called on to pay for it; but he had then stated that if the corn duties, the timber duties, and the sugar duties were taken off, he would have no objection to vote for the tax which he then opposed. Those taxes had since been taken off; and he therefore felt himself justified in proposing in 1848 the very same law which he had opposed in 1842. He then reminded the house of what had occurred in 1845, when Sir Robert Peel proposed the continuance of the income tax for the sake of persevering in the commercial policy of 1842, and of taking off further duties on the raw materials of our manufactures, and on articles of general consumption. Various propositions were then made for the purpose of amending the act, but no one got up and opposed it altogether. The House of Commons sanctioned it; and it would be a most extraordinary course for the Government to come forward now and propose to reverse it. The Government had, therefore, proposed to renew it. Whether it should be renewed for three or for five years was a point to be considered in committee; but the Government had proposed to renew it for five years, because it was of opinion that the country could not thoroughly recover until the expiration of that period. Still, if the income tax were passed at the same per centage as at present, there would be a deficiency. It therefore became necessary to consider how it was to be supplied. Government was of opinion that the deficiency would only be for a time. The Caffre war was already at an end. The expenditure in the dockyards would cease in eighteen months or two years, when the country would reap the benefit of the permanent works which had been erected. A reduction of expenditure might also be effected by the committees recently appointed by the House It would be hardly wise to impose a new tax for a time, as such tax must have the effect of deranging trade without any corresponding benefit. A per centage on the existing taxes would in all probability be a failure in producing increased revenue. Under such circumstances, Government, knowing that the income-tax could be increased immediately without any increased expenditure in the collection of it, had determined to propose an increase of it to 5 per cent., to continue for two years. Having stated that it would not be politic to extend such a tax for so short a period to Ireland, and having further added that if it were a tax for more than a temporary emergency it would be just to make Ireland pay it, he replied to the question whether he would pledge himself to take it off from Great Britain at the end of two years—could any man foresee what the state of the world would be two years or even six months hence? How long was it since a gentleman recently returned from France had told them that the French people could have no object in making a revolution. Who could have foreseen, ten days ago, what had occurred in Paris during the last week? Making, then, no promise on the subject, he thought that no man could doubt that the increased per centage for two years would be taken off at the end of that time, provided that our income rose to the level of last year; and, if it did, it would leave us, at the end of two years, a surplus of £700,000. He had now explained to the house the proposals of ministers. He could not say that they had been well received either in the house or in the country. From every quarter ministers had received unequivocal demonstrations that they were strongly disapproved of. He then took a hasty review of the different objections raised to the income tax, as well by those who approved as by those who disapproved of direct taxation; and after refuting them to the best of his power, expressed his regret that there was so universal a dislike of the increased per centage which Lord J. Russell had proposed. He thought that if the country would submit to that increase it would derive great advantage from it; but if there were any point on which the people had a right to dictate to the government, it was on the subject of taxation. He therefore announced at once to the house, on the part of the government, that it did not intend to press those resolutions which made an addition to the property tax. He made that announcement, he repeated, with regret, because at the present moment he considered a full Exchequer to be very desirable, and he should be sorry to draw on the balances, which were now high, for any part of the deficiency. He therefore hoped that the house would not refuse to the government the present income tax for three years, as it could not conduct affairs without having, for that time, the same average revenue which it had at present.

Mr. Hume defied the Chancellor of the Exchequer to continue the property tax with its present injustice and its present inequalities. He was also of opinion, that after all that he had said about the improbability of making any large reductions, the house ought not to grant him this tax at all; for then the government would be compelled, as the government of 1816 was compelled, to reduce establishments. Alluding to what he called the admirable declaration of Lord John Russell that evening, he called upon his lordship to produce confidence in it among the French people by diminishing the amount of our forces by 40,000 or 50,000 men.

Mr. Osborne followed on the same side. It was not so much to the amount as to the principle of the income tax that the people of England objected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that it was not practicable to make the income tax operate equally. To such an argument he would merely reply, that as the tax was most odious, unjust, and inquisitorial, it was the duty of government to repeal it altogether, or else to make some attempt to make it more equal.

Mr. Cardwell expressed a hope that the government would not call upon the committee to divide on their present resolutions that evening. The statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had just made was so different from that made ten days ago, that it was as important now as it was then that time should be given for its consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in the proposal of Mr. Cardwell, and agreed to postpone the decision on his propositions until Friday next.

Mr. F. Baring said, he believed that the country would be very grateful for the concession just made to it by her Majesty's Government. He asked the government not to reduce its establishments, but to consent to any rational arrangement for saving the expenditure of public money. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after doing his best to reduce the expenditure to a level with the income, should find it necessary to propose additional taxation, he (Mr. Baring) would not shrink from the unpopularity of placing the Government and the Treasury in an independent position.

Mr. Cobden felt bound to tell Ministers that, though he was glad that they had withdrawn their five per cent. income-tax, they would not be able to maintain a three per cent. tax raised as it was at present. The proposition of government had set the public mind upon an investigation of the whole system of our taxation, and he believed that investigation would end in a total change of present fiscal taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to take money out of his reserved fund to meet the deficiency; but as he had informed the house that we were already in a state of progressive deficiency, it was quite clear that he could not proceed long in that course: and that consideration brought him (Mr. Cobden) to this conclusion, that we must reduce our expenditure to meet our income. He then defended himself from the strictures which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made upon his declaration that France had no object to gain at present in a revolution. He had then been speaking of a social revolution; for he confessed that he had not been prepared for a political revolution in that country. He had not been prepared for the insanity of a Monarch and a Minister who had formerly been considered wise and prudent personages. He believed, however, that if we had had a Monarch and a Minister mad enough to prevent us from holding a public dinner for political purposes, we should have had a revolution too. France was the last country in the world which wished to attack England; but he was afraid that if matters were left to the discretion of our Foreign Ministers and the cabals of the clubs and coteries in London, the people of the two countries would be led first to alienation, then to disputes, and finally to that state of war which had led to so many evils thirty years ago. He hoped that we were not going to war with France for the despotic powers of Europe. If France should molest us, he was not so much of a Quaker as to say, that we ought not to resist; but he would say, unless she did molest us we ought to let France alone.

Lord J. Russell would not say one word more on the state of France, as he thought that he had said sufficient at the commencement of the evening. Mr. Cobden, whose prophecies had not proved very correct, had made a speech to excite suspicion that he (Lord John Russell) was not sincere in his declaration that the British Ministry did not intend to interfere with the internal government of France, but that it would be induced by coteries and clubs to go to war with that country. Now he repeated his former declaration, that it was not the intention of Ministers to interfere with any changes made in the internal government of France. Our only interest in those changes was that of neighbours and friends, and he hoped that they would be such as tended to its prosperity and happiness. He did not mean to say that England would refuse to perform those sacred duties of hospitality which she had always hitherto performed towards the vanquished, whether they were Loyalists or Liberals—those duties of hospitality which had made England renowned as the asylum of the unfortunate, and which he would never consent to her abandoning.

Mr. D'Israeli, after some sarcastic allusions to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ridiculed the new Taxation League which Mr. Cobden had recommended, and commented upon the fatal effects already produced by his advice. He then entered at large into a description of the miserable results of free trade, and amused the house by turning Mr. Macgregor into ridicule for having stated that the repeal of the corn and provision laws would give them a larger sum than £100,000,000 every year. What a miserable deficiency was £2,500,000 to a nation which could gain so many millions every year by a mere dash of its pen. The people of England had to test Mr. Cobden as a judge not merely of the policy which would fill a treasury, but also of the policy which would secure the happiness and independence of nations. In the one case he stood forward as the supporter of national bankruptcy; in the other, he pointed as a model of perfection to a revolutionary nation.

Mr. Bright thanked the Government for the change which it had made in its financial policy; he hoped that before Friday next it would make still further changes in it, so as to satisfy the desires of the people. He then proceeded to show that Mr. Disraeli had uttered with the greatest assurance a series of sophisms and fallacies as to the effects of free trade which scarcely a weaver in Yorkshire and Lancashire would have dared to utter. He told Mr. Disraeli that if he were to attempt to reimpose the corn laws on the country he would raise a storm of indignation to which all the indignation excited by the proposition of an income-tax would be absolutely nothing.

After some more desultory debating, in which Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. F. O'Connor, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Horsman, Lord D. Stuart, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Blacktone, and Mr. Seeley joined, the order of the day was read; but the Committee of Ways and Means was postponed to Friday. The house then adjourned.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—A grant of £2400 has been offered by government towards enabling the society to enlarge the institution, and at least to double the present number of trained teachers of both sexes. To complete the object in view, a further sum of £2000 will be required. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has forwarded a donation of £20, besides accepting the office of patron with her Majesty. An anonymous individual signing "A Thank-offering," has also subscribed £250. Three individuals (the executrix of the late Rev. Dr. Mayo, J. S. Reynolds, Esq., and Miss Mayo), have given donations of £250 each for the purpose of having one student, free, always in the institution.

Negotiations have been for some time pending between her Majesty and the Earl of Aberdeen for a lease of Balmoral Castle, in the Aberdeenshire Highlands, and having now been concluded, her Majesty has taken that beautiful and romantic place, together with the right of sporting over the circumjacent property, for the unexpired term of the lease held by the late Sir R. Gordon, under the Earl of Fife, a period of not less than twenty-eight years. The furniture in the Castle will also, it is understood, become her Majesty's property. The Queen will thus have a permanent residence in the Highlands of Scotland. Balmoral is about fifty-five miles from Aberdeen, where doubtless her Majesty and suite will land to take possession of her new acquisition.—*Globe.*

GOSSIP FROM ROME.—The journals of this morning, February 15, have come out with red printing ink, to glorify the three constitutional charters of Turin, Tuscany, and Naples. The Pope sent yesterday a circular note to every cardinal in Rome to attend at the Quirinal, and though the consistory was secret, its object is not doubted. Cardinal Patrizi, the Vicar-General of Rome, a retrograde and narrow-minded ascetic, has resigned his office, and is succeeded by Cardinal Orioli, a man of enlarged understanding, and conversant with human nature. Cardinal Altieri attended the theatre, in the state box, on Saturday, and was warmly applauded: he is President of Rome and the Comerca, and as the cardinal legate of every province is expected to patronise the opera, he was ordered by Pio Nono to appear in his place. An account has come from Constantinople of the reception of the Papal Nunzio Ferrieri by the grand vizier. That sublime personage presented the giaour with coffee and a splendid jewelled pipe, and they sat on the same ottoman for an hour conversing on things in general, and puffing their chibouks in perfect amity. Titmarsh or Eothen might have done justice to the scene. A question arises here why a papal nunzio who can smoke with an infidel may not take share of a sirloin at Windsor Castle? If not, why not?—*Daily News Correspondent.*

PLAN FOR THE SEWERAGE OF LONDON.—A dock plan for the sewerage of London, and of the suburban districts included within a radius of eight miles from St. Paul's, is about being executed under the direction of the Ordnance Survey Office, the estimated cost of which will be: execution of the plan with a proper system of levels, £24,215; the cost of having it engraved upon a scale of five feet to the mile, and upon 901 plates, of double elephant sizes, including the copper, £12,614 total, £36,829.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Simpson has computed that of 300 operations performed with ether and chloroform, fewer proved fatal than is usual in the same cases without these agents. Of 1088 cases of amputation of the thigh, without an anasthetic agent, 44 in 100 died; out of 135 cases with ether or chloroform, 33 only died—or 24 in 100. A single untoward case ought not therefore to diminish the confidence of the public in so important an agent. Every one has heard of some case of a person who has suddenly expired from drinking a glass of cold water, yet no one will refrain from drinking this beverage occasionally on that account.

"SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE."—The late Sir Francis Burdett used to tell a story of the Irish sweeper of a Piccadilly crossing—a sort of humourist among scavengers. "Well Paddy what's to be done for the poor people now?" "Ah! God bless your honor; there's nothing for it, Sir Francis, but to divide; the rich must divide with the poor—share and share alike, your honor." "But, my friend, in a year or two things would be as bad as ever. Some would remain idle and become poor again, while others would work and get rich. What should be done then?" "Och, Sir Francis, we should only divide again!" And just so with Paddy's compatriots. Give them a grant of one hundred millions. They will take it—spend it—and ask for another.—*Daily News.*

TO BE LET, WAVERLEY HOUSE—a first-rate opportunity for hotel-keepers. The house contains twelve rooms, with cellars, large verandah and balcony in front; there are six acres of land attached, and ten-stall stable, also a constant supply of water.

A house in Fort-street, containing nine rooms, detached kitchen and stable, water laid on, rent moderate. Apply to

W. WALLIS,
Builder, &c.
June 22 10415

TO LET, a neat cottage, on the Newtown Road, having a large drawing-room, dining-room, and sleeping-room on the ground floor, two good attics above, with detached kitchen, and servant's room; also, a garden well stocked with fruit trees, and about five acres of land, and a good well of water on the premises. Apply to Mr. EDMUND GIBBES, at the Custom House. 9418

SALES BY AUCTION.

TWO TONS OATMEAL, LINSEED.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 28,
At 11 o'clock,
20 BAGS, each 224 lbs. Oatmeal
40 Bags, each 1 bushel, Linseed.
Terms at sale. 10631

GIG WHIPS, RAISINS.
MR GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
18 DOZEN GIG WHIPS
19 Half-boxes Raisins.
Terms—Cash. 10632

AMERICAN HOPS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
20 BALES AMERICAN HOPS.
Terms at sale. 10563

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 28, 1848,
At 11 o'clock,
5 CASES JAMAICA GINGER
assorted qualities
11 Boxes French prunes
13 Boxes pearl soap
14 Barrels Epsom salts
5 Bales candlewick
6 Bales wine corks
2 Casks and 1 case wine corks
3 Cases mace
29 Mats Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale. 10692

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
ANNATTO, ISINGLASS, LAVENDER-WATER, WINDSOR SOAP.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
R & D § 6 1 CASE, 112 lbs. Fulwood's Annatto
§ 8 1 Cask, 105 lbs. book isinglass
§ 9 1 Case, 6 dozen half-pints, lavender-water
§ 10 1 Case Windsor soap, in packets
§ 11 1 Case Windsor soap, in packets.
Terms at sale. 10693

JAMES EARNGEY will sell by auction, on the Premises, opposite the Steam Company's Wharf,
THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
A quantity of Hand-carts, Wheelbarrows, iron and wood Bedsteads, Stretchers, Forms, Carpenters' Tools, Boxes, Sheepskins, and Sundries, &c. 10756

LARGE TURNING LATHE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, THE 28TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
One very Large and Excellent TURNING LATHE, well worthy the attention of the Trade.
Terms—Cash 10630

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS.
IMPORTANT TO HORTICULTURISTS AND FLORISTS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from an experienced Nurseryman to sell by public auction at the City Mart,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 1ST JULY,
At 11 o'clock,
A VERY choice collection of Fruit Trees, including some rare specimens—
Cherri-molia, custard apple
Oranges
Loquats
Cherries
Lemon seedlings for hedge rows
&c., &c.
Shrubs and flowers, of various descriptions
Cypress, in pots and otherwise.
Terms, cash. 10755

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
One case superior black cloths
One ditto ditto blue ditto
One ditto fancy doeskins
Two ditto fine brown beavers
Two ditto ditto blue ditto
One ditto blue pilot cloths
One ditto buttons of all sorts
One ditto tailors' trimmings ditto
One ditto black and coloured satin vestings
Five pieces black silk serge.
Terms at sale. 10641

LEGHORN HATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 28,
At 11 o'clock,
One case, containing a large and general assortment of infants', boys', and men's fine Leghorn Hats.
Terms at sale. 10640

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR THE WINDING UP OF THE HALF-YEAR'S BUSINESS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE,
AND
TO MORROW, THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
HAS received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
The undermentioned goods, for the purpose of closing accounts to 30th June.
500 Pieces handsome prints
100 Pieces 3-4 lilacs
200 Pieces small plates
95 Pieces 7-8 navy blues
100 Pieces 7-8 black and white
200 Pieces 36 inch white shirting
39 Pieces 72 inch brown sheeting
50 Pieces 72 inch white sheeting
7 Pieces 36 inch linen tick
12 Pieces 7-8 cotton tick
12 Pieces 36 inch fine Forfar sheeting
10 Pieces 36 inch fine Osnaburg
1 Case fine damask cloths, from 7-4 to 20-4
1 Bale linen hucksbacks
1 Bale bordered towels
1 Case 6-4 fine Irish linens
1 Case coloured damask table covers
2 Cases drab moleskin
1 Case white ditto
3 Bales cotton checks
2 Bales stout Scotch twills
2 Bales crossover stripes
5 Bales 8 4 to 11-4 blankets
2 Bales 10-4 to 12-4 coloured counterpanes
2 Bales 9-4 diaper rugs
1 Bale 10-4 cotton sheets
2 Cases Scotch twill shirts
1 Case white shirts, linen fronts
2 Bales heavy striped shirts
1 Case fine regatta ditto
2 Cases double stitched trousers
1 Case white ditto
1 Case cloth ditto
2 Bales fine pilot coats
2 Cases brown Chesterfields
2 Bales shepherds' coats
1 Bale pea coats
2 Bales serge shirts
1 Case drab trousers
1 Case cotton braces
2 Cases white cotton hose
1 Case grey lamb's wool ditto
2 Cases children's socks
2 Cases handsome de laine dresses
1 Case Cashmere ditto
2 Cases 6-4 gala plaids
1 Case 3 4 ditto ditto
1 Case handsome winter shawls
1 Case ditto turnovers
1 Case black crapes and white aerophanes
1 Case ditto gros and satinettes
2 Cases ditto Coburg cloths
1 Case furniture dimity
2 Cases cotton handkerchiefs
2 Cases imitation corahs
1 Case real ditto
1 Case black ducapes and Brussels
1 Case lace goods
1 Case printed moleskins
1 Case black and coloured ribbons
20 Gross ditto galloons
1 Case cap fronts
1 Case fancy Berlin cloaks
1 Case baby linen
1 Case muslin collars and habit shirts
1 Case Grecian boots
1 Case coloured printed Foulard dresses and French robes
1 Case white muslin robes, well adapted to the Tahiti trade
The whole of the above Goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, this being the last sale of any importance for the season. The Trade will do well to be in early attendance.
Terms at sale.
To commence at 11 o'clock precisely. 10639

MONDAY, 3RD JULY.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SUSSEX-STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE STORES OF THE HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, THE 3RD JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed.
ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St Phillip, in the county of Cumberland, being part and parcel of allotment No. 6 of section No. 57, bounded on the south by land now (or formerly) belonging to John Stewart, 75 feet 3 inches; on the east by other part of the land contained in a certain grant to William M'Kenzie, and now (or formerly) belonging to one James Brown, 34 feet 6 inches; on the north by a reserved road 75 feet 3 inches; and on the west formerly by the high water mark of Darling Harbour, but now by Sussex-street, 30 feet.
*** *The above property is situated in a most busy neighbourhood, on the east side of Sussex-street, nearly opposite the stores of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; and is well worthy the attention of parties in search of valuable freehold city property, as an investment for spare capital.*
Terms—Cash, 10681

HEAVY CART MARES.
MR. JOHN ALLEN, of Liverpool Plains, has selected and brought down for Sale
16 MARES
8 HORSES.
They are chosen from his herd of nearly seven hundred head, for their immense power. The mares are in foal to Cleveland and Clydesdale horses, and are in excellent order.
Mr. Allen has brought down this lot to try if really good animals will bring a remunerating price, and as a few pounds is no great object to him, he is determined to sell them WITHOUT RESERVE, at
ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.
They will be at the Repository on the day before the sale. 1045

DRAY HORSES.
IN consequence of the HORSE TEAMS WITH DOUBLE SHAFT DRAYS AND HARNESS complete, (the property of the Messrs. BLAXLANDS) not having arrived in time for sale on Saturday last, as advertised, they will be sold on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, (immediately after the sale of Mr. Allen's draught mares,) at ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository. This arrangement will enable purchasers of cart horses a rare opportunity of supplying themselves. 10776

WORKING BULLOCKS AND DRAYS.
MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 29TH INSTANT,
(Immediately after the sale of the dray horses.)
12 Working bullocks, with bows, yokes, and chains
1 Pole dray
1 Timber carriage.
The above two teams are in excellent order, young and perfectly docile, having been picked at the station to bring down produce. They will nearly all either lead, pole, or shaft. 10777

HORSE AND GIG,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at twelve o'clock,
A very superior turn-out, consisting of a horse, steady, good paced, and used to town, with the gig and harness he has been running in, will be sold,
At ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository, the present owner having no further use for it. 10767

"JORROCKS."
BY AUCTION.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
ON SATURDAY, 1ST JULY,
The celebrated Race Horse "JORROCKS."
Terms—Cash. 10761

HORSES
MARES
FILLIES.
At the Cattle Market.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON TUESDAY, 4TH JULY,
Thirty Head of HORSE STOCK. 10762

SMITHS' TOOLS, IRONMONGERY, IRON, AND METAL, &c.
TO SMITHS, IRONMONGERS, STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Old Stores of the late Mr. L. Iredale, York-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 29TH, 1848,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
Smiths' bellows, patent forge, backs, and tue-irons
Variety of smiths' tools
Damaged guttering
Large iron pump
Bullock yokes, red stock guns
Superior spades, T hinges
Steelyards, hames
Frying-pans
Large scale beam
Ship scrapers, caulking mallets
Damaged nails, &c.
A quantity of scrap iron and metal.
Terms at sale.
The above affords an excellent opportunity for smiths' laying in a superior assortment of every description of articles required. 10816

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.
THE RETAIL STOCK OF THE BEE-HIVE.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by auction, at the Bee-hive, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 30TH JUNE, 1848,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
A large and valuable assortment of Drapery Goods, Slops, &c., comprising—
Calicos, white and unbleached
Ditto shirtings
Prints, small pattern
Ditto, chintz
Ditto, navy blues
Ditto, black and white
Ditto, furniture chintz
Checks and ticks
Huckabacks and dispers
Irish linens and lawns
Brown hollands
Osnaburgs
Black, white, and coloured roll jacconets
Muslins, jacconets, book, check, &c.
Cotton handkerchiefs
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto black ditto hose
Ditto ditto worsted hose
Ditto lambs'-wool hose
Men's brown half-hose
Ditto coloured half-hose
Ditto white half-hose
Ditto lamb's-wool and worsted hose
Ditto shirts, pants, and drawers
Children's socks, white and coloured
Gloves, a large assortment
Men's white shirts
Black and coloured silk handkerchiefs
Flannels, Lancashire and Welsh
Mousseline de laines, in the piece
Ditto, in dresses
Orleans, Alpacas, and Coburg cloths
Plaids and tartans
Merinos, British and French
Fancy dresses in great variety
Shawls and turnovers
Fancy handkerchiefs and neck ties
Muslin collars and habit shirts
Ribbons, plain and fancy
Flowers
Lace goods
Woollen cloths in Yorkshire and West of England broads
Kerseymeres, buckskins, and doeskins
Fancy vestings
Striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Moleskin trousers and jackets
Pilot coats, monkey jackets
Pea coats
Shepherds' and stockmen's coats
Hats, black and drab beaver, and silk
Terms—Cash. 10659

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from
R. M. ROBEY, Esq.,
to sell by auction, at his stores,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848,
25 CRATES EARTHENWARE.
Particulars in Thursday's *Herald.* 10710

WOOLPRESS.
IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS, WHARFINGERS, &c.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 1ST JULY,
At 12 o'clock.
A VERY Powerful WOOLPRESS, with inch pitch worm, and complete in every way.
Terms—Cash. 10769

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE SAMUEL BLACKMAN.
6749 REALLY FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER DISEASED.
TOGETHER WITH
FIVE YEARS' LEASE of the splendid Pastoral Farm of 4000 acres, commanding run for at least 14,000 Sheep, and known as TUENA, situate about 50 miles west of Goulburn
FOR POSITIVE SALE
By auction, at the Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 29TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,
BY MR. MORT.
TERMS AT SALE.
The auctioneer begs to subjoin the particulars of the very first-rate lot of sheep above-mentioned, together with a short description of the run.
The Sheep (which are unquestionably first-rate, not only in point of the quality of the wool, but also as regards health and constitution, and are warranted sound and never diseased), consist of the following, viz.:—
2795 Ewes from yearlings to three years old
1423 Ditto three years and upwards
3718 The breeding portion of which are in lamb, and most of them to Macarthur's Rams
700 Yearling Wethers
1224 Wethers, two to three years
790 Three years and upwards
2714 Amongst which are from 500 to 600 fit for the butcher
312 Rams two to four years, many of which are of the Messrs. Macarthur's best—no expense having been spared by the late proprietor in this branch of sheep farming, and which is day by day showing more and more its great importance.
TOTAL.
3718 Ewes, nearly all young
2714 Wethers (500 to 600 fat)
312 Rams, very superior
6744 more or less.
THE HOMESTEAD,
which is well-known as "Tuena," ranks amongst the very choicest properties in the whole of the garden land of the Goulburn country, nearly every acre of the 4000 being splendid agricultural soil. It is magnificently watered by the 'Tuena,' which passes through its centre. And with the adjacent Government lands (which under the new regulations can be rented at a few shillings per section) will carry fully
14,000 SHEEP.
The improvements upon the run, although not extensive, comprise—
Superintendent's dwelling, with detached kitchen and garden
Men's huts, and
Wheat paddock of 20 acres.
The bullocks, drays, implements, &c., may be taken at a valuation.
N.B.—The 4000 acres will be leased to the purchaser of the sheep at a merely nominal rental for a term of five years; and looking to the superior description of the country, its proximity to Sydney, and the consequent saving of carriage thereby—to say nothing of its being only a couple of days' journey from the metropolis—combined with the low rate of wages in the district, and last, though not least, its freedom from license fees and assessments—looking at these and a thousand other advantages which it enjoys, it must be confessed that rare indeed is the opportunity which occurs offering so many inducements to purchasers
*** *Remember the Sale positively takes place TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 29th instant.* 10770

FOR IMPERATIVE SALE.
(BY ORDER OF CHARLES WINDEYER, ESQ.)
THE SPLENDID STATION
"TABULAM,"
AND SEVEN THOUSAND SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
TO-MORROW, 29TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
7000 SHEEP and the Station of "TABULAM."
The details of this magnificent property are voluminous and explicit, and are open to the perusal of any applicant. The following is a brief abstract thereof.
THE STATION OF "TABULAM"
is situate on the borders of New England, (distant from Tenterfield only 40 miles,) and within 80 miles by good road on the shipping port of the Clarence. Amongst the many erections and improvements upon the head station is
AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE,
built of weather-boards and shingled, lined throughout with cedar, having spacious verandah, detached kitchen, store, and all necessary outhouses, the whole being as comfortable and complete a residence as any one can require. Attached is an
EXCELLENT GARDEN,
beautifully laid out, and containing a choice collection of flowers, shrubs, and fruit trees, the latter in full bearing.
Further, there are the following necessary additions, making the establishment most complete:
Splendid wool-shed, 90 feet by 18 feet, with shearing-floor, drafting-yards, &c., substantially built of slabs and newly thatched.
A powerful wool-press, with blocks, capstan, wool boxes, &c.; also, sorting screen
A sixty-acre horse paddock
Wheat paddock of 20 acres thoroughly stumped—the soil rich alluvial
Wheat shed
Large and substantial stock yard.
Fowl-houses, piggeries, &c., &c.
THE OUT-STATIONS
are all supplied with first-rate huts, yards, &c.
There is no place in the colony possessing greater advantages than this for the getting up of wool, from which circumstance, coupled with the quality of the wool, Mr. Windeyer's clip has for years commanded prices in the English market scarcely obtained by any other grower. A reference to the wool catalogues will fully bear out this statement.
THE STATION HAS AMPLE PASTURAGE AND WATER FOR 12,000 TO 14,000 SHEEP.
THE SHEEP, WELL KNOWN AS THE BEST IN THE COLONY,
Consist of the following:—
1525 Ewes, 5 years old and upwards
912 Ditto, 4 and 5 years
856 Maiden ditto
488 Eighteen months ditto
1077 September ewe lambs, (will be eight months old on delivery)
676 Wethers, 3 years old and upwards
488 Ditto, eighteen months old
996 September wether lambs (same age as ewe lambs)
120 Old and lame sheep
309 Superior rams; these rams command a ready and remunerative sale for the northern districts.
7246 more or less.
The establishment is most complete in farming implements, utensils, furniture, working bullocks, drays, horses, stores, &c.
From the particulars above furnished, some faint idea is given of a property which, to be properly estimated, must be inspected. Mr. Windeyer has spared neither pains nor money to render it complete; indeed, he has spent almost a fortune in bringing this establishment into its present high state of working order.
N.B.—Parties having a wish to purchase may negotiate as to terms of payment with the auctioneer, who will further give all necessary information which intending purchasers may require.
And Mr. Mort particularly directs attention to the fact that the sheep will have
NEARLY A FULL FLEECE UPON THEM.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE CITY OF POONAH NOT SAILING AS EARLY AS WAS EXPECTED.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions, from Robert Wood, Esq., (who is proceeding to England), to sell by public auction, at his residence, Harrington-street,
THIS DAY, 28TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
THE whole of the Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Glass, China, Pianoforte, Wines, Kitchen Utensils, &c., viz.:—
Loo, card, ladies' work, dining, and toilet tables, sofas, carpets, hearthrugs, chiffoniers, Canterbury, music stands and stools, iron bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands and furniture, toilet glasses, glassware, plated ware, office furniture
Choice lot of wines
Together with useful kitchen utensils
Sundries, &c., &c., &c.
A number of pattern cards of cutlery, jewellery, &c.
Catalogues, in course of preparation, to be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms on Wednesday morning.
Terms—Cash. 10773

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
LAND AND BUILDINGS IN YORK-STREET.
DITTO IN CLARENCE-STREET.
TERMS AT SALE.
MR. MORT
IS instructed to sell by public auction, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,
LOTS 1 AND 2
(As per plan, at the Rooms).
Being the land and premises at present occupied by Messrs. Blaxland as their
SALT AND ALE STORES,
having a frontage of 104 feet to Clarence-street, by a considerable depth. In addition to the Stores, Cooperage, Stables, &c., there is
A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE,
which, with the Salt Store, and other Outbuildings, will comprise Lot 1; Lot 2 being the Ale Store, Cooperage, Stables, &c.
LOT 3,
Has 36 feet 3 inches to York-street, adjoining Murphy's Hotel; the depth is 86 feet 5 inches. On this ground is a Cottage, with Blacksmith's Shop in the rear.
The above are valuable properties, and the Auctioneer begs the particular attention of Capitalists to the sale, as they must be sold.
Title unexceptionable. 10772

HARDWARE, JEWELLERY, &c.
MR MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Mr. Robert Wood, Harrington-